MADRAS COURIER.

Volume XXIII. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1807. Number 1118.

On Monday, the 2d March,
WAS PUBLISHED,

No. II.

OF THE
INDIAN MAGAZINE,
AND
EUROPEAN MISCELLANY,
FOR FEBRUARY 1807,
EMBELLISHED WITH A COPPER PLATE
Representing the Sea Custom House, Madras,
AND
Containing above 200 Pages of Letter Press, on Fine PAPER,

Price Two Pagodas,

The Work will be continued Monthly.

A FEW COPIES OF THE FORMER NUMBER, DEDICATED TO THE

THE RIGHT HON'BLE

Lady W. Bentinck

AND

Containing a view of Madras, may be had on application to the Printer, Mr. John Young, No. 7. Stringer's Street, Black Town,

☞ *The correspondence of literary friends in aid of the Work, is respectfully solicited by the Editor.*

The Number for March will contain the names of the Officers of the Supreme Court; the General Staff of the Army: a List of the King's and Company's Troops on this Establishment; the names of the Gentlemen of the Madras Civil Service, and of European Inhabitants out of the Service.

Advertisement.

TO be Let and entered upon, on the 1st of April next, that commodious Mansion house & Garden with suitable offices so pleasantly situated on the Bank of the Long Tank, and now in the occupation of Col. Orr.

The House and premises are in compleat repair and admirably adapted for the accommodation of a large Family.

For particulars apply to Messrs. Hope and Co.

China Goods Lottery.

FOR 1807.

Second Day's Drawing in the First Class.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4. 1807.

184 A Prize of 1 chest new Hyson Tea.
...es two corges of Narrow Nankeen each
697 810.
Prizes of One Tub Sugar candy, each,
2 88 290 345 481 768 862 982 1131.
Prizes of Half Tub Sugar candy each,
44 102 327 486 877 948 1165.
Prizes Ten Pieces of small Nankeen each,
30 49 57 179 199 228 234 240 255 268 316 423 474 502 546 553 567 614 765 767 778 803 910 974 1100 1029 1135 1153 647 82 289.

Apothecary's Shop.

DR. PASCAL,

RETURNS his respectful thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the liberal support he has hitherto received—he is now receiving a large supply of fresh Medicines, Pearl barley, narrow root, &c. brought out by the *Lord ...*, and sent round from Calcutta by the H.C. *Bengal*, and among them a small Quantity of Family and Veterinary Medicine chests complete with directions, and a few of the former without Medicines.

Daily prescriptions are made up in the shop with great attention.

Applications to him in Popham's Broad-way, will be attended to.

To be Let.

AND ENTERED UPON IMMEDIATELY.

A HOUSE and GARDEN pleasantly situated at Nungumbaucum, formerly occupied by ...or Boles, and latterly by Peter Cherry, Esq. Enquire of Messrs. Hope & Co.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

ON THE PREMISES.
On FRIDAY the 13th of March,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT 10 O'CLOCK,
at the House lately occupied by
M. DICK, ESQ.
ON THE SPUR TANK,

ALL the Household Furniture, consisting of Pier Glasses, Tables, Chairs, Cotts, Ward Robes, Book Cases, Punkahs, Matts, Lamps, Wall Shades, &c. &c.

AND

An Europe Carriage.

To be viewed from 10 o'Clock to 4 in the Evening of each day,

Catalogues will be published and distributed before the day of sale.

For Sale on Commission.

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

A FEW Setts of the Shams—ool—Loghat or a Dictionary of the Persian and Arabic Languages, the interpretation being in Persian, comprising also such words of the Turkish Language, as occur in the works of Persian and Arabic authors, compiled from original Dictionaries of authority in those Languages, by learned Natives under the Inspectionot Joseph Baretto, Junior, in two Volumes Quarto,—Price 30 Pagodas per Sett.

ALSO

A Few Setts of Baretto's Persian and Arabic Dictionary in two Volumes Octavo,—Price 20 pagodas, per Sett.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,
Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 12th March,
sale to commence at 10 o'clock

A FEW Boxes of Chinese Variegated Lamps
AN INVOICE OF CHITTAGONG

PIECE GOODS,

AND SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES
ALSO

A Neat Rattan bodied Buggy and Hood, with a Strong Serviceable Horse and Harness, the Horse and Harness will be sold seperately if required.

And a handsome Bengal made Howdah with Yellow Morocco lining, belonging to Col. G. W. Harcourt.

At the same time

FIVE PALANQUEENS.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

ON THE SEA FACE
Opposite to the Custom House
SIX HUNDRED AND FORTY SIX BAGS
OF

DAMAGED DHOLL,

LANDED FROM THE

BRIG FELICITY;

For the Benefit of the Insurers.

MADRAS, *10th March, 1807.*

Advertisement,

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC OUTCRY,
On Monday the 23d of March,

AT Poonapoondy near Nellore, for the benefit of the Underwriters, the Wreck of the Ship Active as she now lays in about seven feet water, together with all the Stores, anchors, Cables, Masts, Yards, &c. saved from the wreck, the particulars of which may be seen at the office of Messrs. Harrington and Co. and may be likewise had upon application to Mr. Peter Massey Cassin at Poonapoondy.

MADRAS, *9th March, 1807.*

To be Sold.

A EUROPE Built Carriage, with a pair of good Horses, and Harness—Price 550 Pagoda —Also a neat Panneled Bandy, almost new, and lined with Yellow Morrocco leather. A quiet Pegue Horse, and a New Harness.—Price 175 Pagodas. The above are parted with, only because the owner has no further use for them, For particulars enquire of Messrs Hope, Griffiths and Wheeler, *Popham's Broadway.*

Advertisement,

TWO Chesnut ARAB HORSES having been shipped at Bombay on board the Brig Hero Captain Morton for a Gentleman at this Presidency; Notice is hereby given, that the Horses are arrived, and will be delivered over to the Person to whom they are consigned, on the Bills of Lading being produced to Captain Morton, at Jaffergee's House, near the Custom House.

The Horses are at present at the Livery Stables of Mr. Ross.

Madras 10th March, 1807.

Messrs. Hope, Griffiths & Wheeler,

BEG leave to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they have received a consignment of GOODS laid in from their own Indent, and brought out on the *Lord Eldon*, amongst which are

HOFFMAN'S CONFECTIONARY,

OILMAN'S STORES.

Rich gold and silver Epaulets—Cavalry Braid —gold and silver Lace—Sword Knots—silk Sashes—Buff Bitts—Cavalry and Infantry Swords —Dirks—Buttons for the cavalry and Infantry Holster Pistols that carry a carbine ball. &c. &c. &c.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Bugle Horns—Potter's patent Flutes—patent and English Flageolets, with Instructions for playing the same—also the following Music, viz, the Opera's of the Cabinet—the Traveller's—We Fly—the Sleeping Beauty—the Poor Soldier—Rosina—and the Farmer—Clementi's Instructions for the Piano Forte—Wragg's Tutor for the Flute—a choice collection of Duets and Music for the Flute—a selection of the most popular Songs of last season—Black Music Paper—Violin Strings, &c. &c.

Some elegant Prints without Frames, amongst which are striking likenesses of the late Mr. Pitt, Lords Nelson, Collingwood and Marquis Cornwallis, &c.

A FEW NEW CARICATURES.

Books, amongst which are elegant editions of the Bible in quarto and octavo superbly bound in Russia, & Morrocco; Prayer Books in Morrocco, Shakespear's Plays, Hume and Smolletts History of England, Oddy on Commerce, Jame's Military Dictionary, the ——— Calendar for 1805.

Morrocco Port Folio with Ink and Stand Glasses, Paper cases with blotting Books inside, &c. &c.

Bramah's patent Drawer Locks and Padlocks. Reeves and Woodyear's Colours, in boxes fitted up very compleat, also boxes of Chalks, soft Crayons, Drawing Pencils, and coloured Paper for Drawing.

Cases of Drawing Instruments from Adams, Sexes's improved Thermometor for day and night with horse shoe Magnets, and an excellent assortment of Tellescopes from the first makers.

Fashionable Shoe and Knee Buckles, &c. &c.

EVENING MAIL,—NOVEMBER 10.

We have received by the Mail the following Letter:—

"HAMBURGH, Nov. 4.

"Lord Gower went on Friday last to Copenhagen.

"The Duke of Brunswick continues very ill, and is at present quite blind with both eyes. He has removed from his former house into an inferior habitation. Even there he is not permitted to remain in repose. The Prince Royal of Denmark has sent a message to him expressive of the wish of his Danish Majesty that he would leave Holstein. It his highly probable that he will seek an asylum in England.

"The inhabitants of this place, connected with England, entertain very serious apprehensions. The more sanguine hope that as Buonaparte has said that he would take the Hans Towns under his protection, he will so far respect his word as not to resign them to contributions or plunder.

"The resistance of the Lubeckers to the passage of the Swedish troops, no doubt proceeded from policy—from a wish to conciliate Buonaparte—and not from enmity."

Letters were yesterday received from Spain by the Hamburgh Mail, which mention that a levy of 150,000 troops had been ordered in that kingdom. The reason assigned for this extraordinary measure was the momentary apprehension of an insurrection. Proclamations, it is said, were issued in profusion to confirm the wavering, and rouse all the dormant loyalty of the country. It is, however, suspected, that the danger of internal commotion was but the pretext for this act of vigour, and that the Spanish Government had no greater fears than those which were excited by their allies the French.

The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the following Gentlemen, and the respective Heirs Male of their bodies lawfully begotton, viz.

William Fraser, of Leadclune, in the county of Inverness, Esq.

George Nugent, of Waddesdon, in the county of Bucks, Esq. Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's Forces.

Sir Thomas Boulden Thompson, Knt. of Hartsbourne Manor Place, in the county of Herts, Captain in the Royal Navy, and Comptroller of the Navy.

Sir Edward Berry, Knt. of Catton, in the county of Norfolk, Captain in the Royal Navy.

James Sibbald, of Sittwood Park, in the county of Berks, Esq. with remainder to David Scott, of Dunninald, in the county of Forfar, Esq. nephew to the said James Sibbald, Esq. and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

Hugh Bateman, of Hartington-Hall, in the county of Derby, Esq. with remainders severally to the first and every other son and sons successively, of Catherine Juliana Bateman, eldest daughter of the said Hugh Bateman Esq. and of Ann Amelia Bateman, another of his daughters, and their respective heirs male.

Letters from Copenhagen, of the 2d instant, mention, that the British Consul had arrived there on the preceding day, with his family, from Stettin.

Policies were opened at Lloyd's yesterday, to give five guineas to receive one hundred, if the French were at St. Petersburgh by June next.

NOVEMBER 5.

It is said that Marshal Mollendorf, and several other Generals, entreated his Prussian Majesty to give orders for attacking the French several days before the battle of the 14th, but in vain. He had, however, come to a determination to engage on the 15th, in which he was unfortunately anticipated.

The French, notwithstanding their apparent kindness to Saxony, have been under the necessity of imposing a smart contribution upon Erfurt.

Various letters received yesterday from both Hamburgh and Holland, mention that the spirits of the Prussians are by no means subdued. The greatest possible exertion is making in the Prussian territory to recruit their forces. The troops almost every where in the garrisons have been withdrawn, in order to join the main body of the Army at a place of rendezvous. All young men above the age of fourteen have been put in requisition for the Army. So rigorously is this order enforced, that the Jews are not exempted. A notification has been made, that no person of that persuasion shall quit his home for a distance of more than two miles, without leave obtained, and that he shall return to sleep at night under a severe penalty. Every where throughout the Prussian dominions the greatest energy was displayed. The French are represented as being almost destitute of cloathing, and as not standing upon much ceremony to provide themselves in that respect wherever they ... seldom suffer a traveller to pass without borrowing some article of his habiliments from him. Numbers have actually arrived in towns and villages in the most deplorable state.

MARSHAL MOLLENDORFF'S,

HAIR BREADTH ESCAPE.

A Correspondent asks whether it was not this officer who when seized by the Hair by a French Dragoon very dexterously slipped his Head out of his *Wig* and escaped?

THE COURIER

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1807.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Webb Thackeray, Aſſiſtant to the Judge and Magiſtrate of the Zillah of Bellary.

Military Intelligence.

BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, February 18, 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council permits Lieutenant Colonel Godfrey, of the 7th Regiment of Native Infantry, Lieutenant J. Walker, of the 3d Regiment of Native Infantry, and Mr. Superintending Surgeon Miller, to proceed to Europe, on ſick Certificate.

His Lordſhip in Council is pleaſed to furniſh Mr. Surgeon Mackay, of the Penſioned Eſtabliſhment, with general permiſſion to proceed to ſea for the benefit of his health as occaſion may require.

His Lordſhip in Council is pleaſed to direct, that the following Promotions ſhall take place.

Mr Forſyth, Cadet of Infantry, to be Enſign from 17th July 1805, and Lieutenant,—date of rank the 23d April 1806.

Mr. J. Wood, Cadet of Infantry, to be Enſign,—date of rank the 27th of June 1806

His Lordſhip in Council directs, that the undermentioned Gentlemen ſhall be admitted as Cadets on the Eſtabliſhment, agreeably to their appointment by the Honorable Court of Directors.

Meſſrs. Hugh Douglas, Nath. Moore, John Hoby, John Pearſon, T. H. Monk, George Cole, George Boys, Henry Dowden, T. B. Jones, George Muriel, and John James.

His Lordſhip in Council permits Mr. Aſſiſtant Surgeon Tymon, to reſign the Service of the Honorable Company, in compliance with his requeſt.

Mr. Piper, having broken his Indentures as an Aſſiſtant Surgeon, in the Service of the Honorable Company, by having entered into His Majeſty's Service, without the permiſſion of the Governor in Council and without having reported his arrival at the Preſidency, His Lordſhip in Council is pleaſed to cancel the Indentures of Mr Piper, and to direct that he be diſcharged from the Service of the Company.

His Lordſhip in Council is further pleaſed to eſtabliſh as a general rule, that no Aſſiſtant Surgeon ſhall in future be permitted to retire from the Service of the Honorable Company, unleſs for the purpoſe of proceeding to England, until the term of his engagement ſhall have expired.

February 20, 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleaſed to direct, that the following promotions ſhall take place in the Artillery.

Captain Lieutenant J. Nixon, to be Captain of a Company, vice Sinclair, deceaſed; and Lieutenant Walter Sharp, to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Nixon, promoted; date of rank the 16th February 1807.

February 27, 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, in conformity to Orders received from the Supreme Government in India, directs that the 1ſt Regiment of Native Fencibles, ſhall be diſembodied on the 28th inſtant, and that the Regimental Staff ſhall be diſcharged from that date.

His Lordſhip in Council takes this opportunity of publiſhing in General Orders his perfect approbation of the conduct of the Native Fencibles, from their firſt formation to the preſent period, and is pleaſed to declare Lieutenant Colonel Taſwell, to be entitled to his particular acknowledgements, as well for having formed and diſciplined ſo valuable a Regiment, as alſo for having been the means of rendering an eſſential benefit to the Public Service, by transferring to the regular Eſtabliſhment a large proportion of well diſciplined and exemplary men,

His Lordſhip in Council is alſo pleaſed to publiſh in General Orders his acknowledgments to the Field Officers, and to the other Officers of the Corps, for their uſeful and voluntary Services.

His Lordſhip in Council directs, that the ſame gratuity as in former years ſhall be given to the European Officers; and that a Donation of one month's Pay ſhall be iſſued to the Native Officers and men, as alſo to the Non-Commiſſioned Staff and Followers of the Regiment, as a mark of His Lordſhip's approbation.

His Lordſhip in Council directs, that the colours of the Native Fencibles, ſhall be depoſited in the Armoury of Fort St George, and that the Officers of the Regiment ſhall retain the Commiſſions of their preſent rank, with the exception of ſuch of them as may not be willing to ſerve on any future occaſion in the ſame capacity; ſuch Officers will be permitted to reſign their Commiſſions, on ſubmitting a requeſt to that effect to the Right Honorable the Governor, through the channel of their Commanding Officer.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief will be pleaſed to give the neceſſary directions for receiving the volunteers for the 2d Battalion of the 25th Regiment of Native Infantry, and for taking charge of the Arms and Military Stores of the 1ſt Regiment of Native Fencibles.

His Excellency will alſo be pleaſed to aſſign to the Native Commiſſioned and Non-Commiſſioned Officers of the Native Fencibles, who may volunteer for the 2d Battalion of the 25th Regiment of Native Infantry, the rank which they at preſent enjoy in the former Corps.

Lieutenant Colonel Taſwell, will fully explain this order to the Officers and men under his Command.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council having reſolved to reduce the Battalions of Native Infantry, Extra to the Regular Eſtabliſhment of this Preſidency, is pleaſed to direct, that the Tanjore Provincial Battalion ſhall be diſcontinued from the Returns of the Army from the laſt day of the preſent month.

A Donation of one Month's Pay will be given to the Native Commiſſioned, Non-Commiſſioned Officers, and Privates and followers of the Tanjore Provincial Battalion, on its reduction, as a mark of the approbation with which the Government has viewed their Services.

In further teſtimony of the approbation of the Government of the Services of this Corps, the Native Commiſſioned, Non-Commiſſioned Officers and Privates of the Battalion will [illegible] an option of remaining in the regular Service of [illegible] Company with the rank they reſpectively hold, ſhould the[illegible] willing to be ſo transferred to the 2d Battalion of the [illegible] Regiment of Native Infantry, in which they will [illegible]ceived with the full claims to future benefit reſulting from their former Service in the Tanjore Provincial Battalion.

Captain Butler, will fully explain this Order to the Corps.

February 24, 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council permits Lieutenant A. Stewart, of the 3d Regiment of Native Infantry, to proceed to Europe, on Sick Certificate.

His Lordſhip in Council directs, that the undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets of Infantry be admitted on the Eſtabliſhment, from the 24th ultimo,

Meſſrs. Bryce M'Maſter, and W. C. Dunn,

His Lordſhip in Council has been pleaſed to allow a Native Adjutant to each Battalion of the Corps of Pioneers.

His Lordſhip in Council is pleaſed to promote Sub-Conductor Rouſe, to the Rank of Conductor, and to attach him to the Karkhauna Eſtabliſhment.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleaſed to direct that the Batta and other Allowances for February and the Pay for March of the Troops at the Preſidency and the other Stations of the Army, ſhall be iſſued on the 6th of March.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.
(Signed) G. STRACHEY, SEC. TO GOVT

By order of the Commander in Chief.

February 24, 1807.

Colonel Harcourt, of His Majeſty's 12th Regiment of Foot, having obtained the permiſſion of the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief in India to proceed to England, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council permits Colonel Harcourt, to reſign the command of Vellore.

His Lordſhip in Council at the ſame time takes this occaſion to expreſs his entire approbation of the mode in which Colonel Harcourt, has conducted the duties of that Command, under circumſtances of particular difficulty and importance.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.
(Signed) G. BUCHAN CHIEF SEC. TO GOVT.

(Signed) P. A. AGNEW.
ADJ. GEN. OF THE ARMY.
[Gov. Gaz

The Hon. Company's Ships *Lord Nelſon*, Captain W. C. Hutton, and *Northumberland*, which ſailed from this place on the 18th January, arrived ſafe at Bombay Harbour on the 19th Ultimo.

His Majeſty's Ship *Bellona*, Captain Baſtard arrived at Bombay, on the 22d Inſtant from a cruize.

On the 3d inſt. arrived the *Dolphin*, Capt. Adolphus from Jaffnapatam, the 13th Feb Paſſenger Mr. Peter Marſhall.

On Wedneſday laſt arrived the following Ships from Calcutta.

Ship *Coromandel*—Capt. W. Garden		Feb. 18.
,, *Henry* ————	Geo. Turnbull	—19.
Sloop *Good Hope* ——	Abraham Ford	—14.

Paſſenger *per Coromandel*—W. W. Welton Eſq.

On the ſame day arrived the *Jennet*, Captain Thomas Howell, from Colombo, the 7th Feb. and *Boat Maria* from the ſame place the 6th. February.

Paſſengers *per Jennet*—Mrs. Laughlin & Child—Mr. and Mrs. Wright and two Children—Captain G. Welden—Lieutenant Aſkwith—Meſſrs. W. B. Jack and William Aikin.

Paſſengers *per Boat Maria*, Mrs. Kerby and Mrs. Moore.

On Friday laſt arrived the Ship *Rahim Shaw*, Capt. T. Bateman, from Buſhire and laſt from Cochin the 5th ultimo; and Brig Zephyr, Captain W. A. Teulon from Maſulipatam the 22d ultimo.

On Saturday laſt arrived the Ships *Jane* Captain R. Mc'Nicoll, from Mangalore the 15th, and Colombo the 25th ultimo; and *Mangles*, Captain J. Galloway, from Trincomalle the 5th Inſtant:—Paſſenger per *Mangles*, Mr. Nugent.

On Monday laſt arrived the Ship *Fanny* Captain T. S. Waters, from Mangalore the 14th, and Point de Galle 23d ultimo.

On Monday laſt arrived the Ships *Khuſroo*, Captain James Miller, and *Jeſſey*, Capt. B. Gilleſpie, both from Calcutta—the former left it the 24th; the latter the 20th ult. —Paſſengers per *Jeſſy*, A. Davidſon Eſq. and Meſſrs. Jacob Arathoon and Kavork Matcar.

Letters from Tranquebar mention the death of the Governor of Manilla.

DEPARTURES.

4th Mar.—Brig Betſey—W. Snowball—Northward and Pulo Penang.
6th do. Daniſh Brig Governor Bie, J. Jahnſen, Calcutta.
7th do. Ship Eliza, Samuel Sparks, Calcutta.
do. Ship Mangles, J. Galloway, ditto.
do. Brig St. Anthony, L. A. Matthyz, Colombo.
do. H. M. Sloop Daſhey, W. A. Montague.
do. H. C. Ship Aſia, Rt. Wardlow, } London
do. H. C. Ship Bengal, A. Cumine, }
do. do. Lord Caſtlereagh, C. Kymer. }
9th March, Brig Betſey, J. W. Smith,—Negapatam and Eaſtward.
do. Schooner Phœnix, H. Sartorius, do,
do. Brig Angelica, Serang, Chittagong.
do. Sloop Induſtry, Edward Dalby, Ganjam and intermediate Ports.
do. Brig Zephyr, W. A. Teulon, Southw.
do. Arab Ship Fatharamaney, Nacodah Prooſtunjee, Calcutta.

The following is a Liſt of Paſſengers proceeding to Europe, on the undermentioned Ships.

LORD CASTLEREAGH.—Mrs. Wilſon, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Macmahon, Mrs. Lennon, Henry Wilſon, Eſq. Senior Merchant, Major Lennon, Engineers, Major W. Dowſe, 2d Bat. 8th Regt. N. I. Capt. R. Ellis, Lieut. B. Scott, and Quartermaſter Montford, of H. M. 25th Dragoons, Cornet G. Keating and Quarter Maſter Ward, of H. M. 22d Dragoons, Captain A. P. Macdowall H. M. 33d Foot, Aſſiſtant Surgeon J. W. Price, 12th Foot, Lieut. A. Mellis, 15th Foot, J. Ogilvie, Eſq. late Major of the 59th Foot. Lieut. J. Macmahon, 69th Foot, Lieut. the Hon, Edwin Lindſay, 5th Regt N. I. Lieut. G. Forſyth, 5th Regt. N. I. Lieut. J. Walker, 2d Battalion 3d. Regt. N. I. Lieut. A. Stewart, 1ſt Bat. 3d Regt. and Mr. J. Dorſet.—*Children*—Maſters R. W. and G. Ellis, A. Agnew, J. Campbell, and C. Wiſſet.—Miſſes M. Wiſſet, and Ann Jane Wilſon

ASIA.—Mrs. Fancourt, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Dyce, Col, G. Harcourt, of H. M. 12th Foot, Lieut. Col. A. Dyce, 2d Bat. 16th Regt. N. I. Major A, Bruce, 1ſt Bat. 12th Regt. N. I. Captain the Hon. E. Acheſon, H. M. 77th Regt. Capt. C. Gordon, H. M. 94th Regt. Capt. Wilſon, H. M. 19th Regt. L. D, Henry Miller, Eſq. Surgeon, Captain B. Dodd, 1ſt Bat. 14th Regt. N. I. Lieut. Thos. Charretie, H. M. 22d Light Dragoons, Mr. J, Mather, and Mr E. K. Ravenſhaw—CHILDREN—Maſters R. & J. Wallace, C. Fancourt, F. Eley, A. B. and A. Dyce, C. Buchan,—Miſſes C, and M. Keating, S. and A, Wallace, and Amelia Fancourt.

Lieut. Grove, H. M. 80th Regt. for Colombo.

BENGAL,—Lieut. F. Anſell, H. M. 77th Regt. Lieut. Champion, H. M. 30th Regt.—Lieut, R. Short, 2d Bat. 10th Regt.—Lieut. M. Plenderleath, 3d Regiment N. C. Lieut. P. Button, 1ſt Bat. 4th Regt. N. I.

Major John Campbell, for Colombo.

LODGING OF THE COLOURS OF THE *MADRAS FENCIBLE REGIMENT.*

On the 28th ultimo, at 5 o'clock in the evening, the Regiment marched in, through the Fort St, George Gate, the Band playing "the Fencible March," and drew up in line, facing the Fort-Square—His Majeſty's 94th Regiment being under arms, in open order to receive them,

On the Right Honorable the Governor's entering the Parade, the Bugles ſounded "the preparation to advance;" and the Band and Drums ſtriking up "the Grenadier's March," the Fencible Regt. moved to the Parade; (Field and Staff Officers diſmounted, the Commanding Officer and Adjutant only excepted) drew up in open order, oppoſite H. M. 94th Regt. and ſaluted the Right Hon'ble the Governor.

The Grenadiers of H. M, 94th Regt. then advanced to the front of the Fencible Regt. *the colours* of which were delivered to them by the Commanding Officer, the Band playing "Britons Strike Home:—The following energetic addreſs was then made by His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

COLONEL TASWELL,

The Right Hon'ble the Lady WILLIAM BENTINCK has done me the great honor, to depute to me the expreſſion of her feeling on the preſent occaſion, while ſhe receives from your hands, the Colours, which two years ago, were preſented by her Ladyſhip to the 1ſt Battalion of Madras Fencibles.

Lady WILLIAM BENTINCK, has requeſted me to ſignify to you, that at the time, ſhe had the honor of preſenting their Colours, to the Battalion under your Command, ſhe cheriſhed a confidence, that ſhe was intruſting them to the care of thoſe, who would do juſtice to ſo ſacred a charge; Her Ladyſhip's expectations have been moſt amply fulfilled, as in the Public Prints, ſhe has had repeated opportunities of peruſing, (and with no ſmall degree of ſatisfaction) ſuch flattering Teſtimonies of the diſcipline, regularity & appearance of the Madras Fencibles.

Her Ladyſhip feels conſiderable regret, that circumſtances have rendered the farther ſervices of this corps unneceſſary; but ſhe entertains a full conviction, that in the hour of emergency the ſame laudable ſpirit of patriotiſm, which actuated Gentlemen to ſacrifice many private comforts, and ſubject themſelves to various inconvenience, in the public cauſe, would again urge them to come forward; and in the neceſſity of ſuch an event Lady WILLIAM BENTINCK begs leave to aſſure Colonel TASWELL and the Officers of the Regiment, that ſhe will feel a pride, in being the inſtrument of reſtoring their colours to the Madras Fencibles.

COLONEL TASWELL'S REPLY.

MADAM,

Flattered by your Ladyſhip's marked approbation of this Regiment, ſo impreſſively delivered by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, I beg to return my moſt reſpectful acknowledgments, and to expreſs my concern in its having thus fallen to my lot to return you theſe revered bands of our aſſociation—in fulfilling this unpleaſant part of my preſent duty, it is ſome relief to my feelings, to obſerve that their conſequence has been preſerved as perfect, as at the period of their having been intruſted to our charge, and that this reſpectable Corps has been ever awake to the diſtinguiſhed favor, and honorable notice of your Ladyſhip.

The Officers of the Regiment bei[ng] ordered to the center, in face of the C[...] Colonel Taſwell addreſſed them as [...]

"Aſſembled here as companions in t[...] of our preſent Military duties, to pay [...] feigned reſpects to the departing banners under which we have ſerved, I truſt there is not one amongſt us, who will not be ſenſible in ſome degree to their loſs.

The honorable attention that is now paid to them, muſt be flattering to us, under the perſuaſion that had they been diſplayed in the face of a Foe, we ſhould have done them that credit, to which they have the claim, and that our invariable regards to Pledges ſo ſacred have inſured the confidence thus placed in us, as likewiſe, that on no other occaſion ſhould we have ſurrendered them with ſatisfaction to ourſelves; eſpecially, if we look back to the impreſſive moment of their poſſeſſion, and hold in our minds, the high character of the perſonage, who conferred upon us that honor.

It muſt be gratifying to us to view their preſent reſignation, as an Honorable truſt; to be reſtored to the firſt Regiment of Madras Fencibles, ſhould they be ever required in their Country's Service; and that in the mean time, they are to be lodged in the Public Repoſitory of military honors, *the Grand Arſenal of our Government.*

I cannot take my leave of ſo valuable a body, without marking my regard and affection to them which is the conſequence of that ſteady and conſtant readineſs they have ſo generally ſhewn, in the execution of their duties while under my command—For this, they have my moſt ſincere thanks, and my warmeſt wiſhes that they may hereafter experience the full tribute due to their exemplary characters, in their future Military walk;—Placing the moſt implicit faith in this, I now quit them with a ſatisfaction, which compenſates in ſome meaſure for their loſs at an event, & moment, that cannot be ever effaced from the memory of their zealous aſſociate, & moſt faithful friend."

The two center Companies of the Fencible Regiment then wheeled back and formed a ſtreet, thro' which the Grenadiers of H. M. 94th Regiment paſſed *with the colours* towards the Arſenal, the Band playing the appropriate tune of "Farewell to Lochaber"—and the Regiment firing three Vollies.

The Colours having paſſed the ſtreet formed by the center Companies, the Regiment wheeled into line, took cloſe order and marched, to "the tune of the Britiſh Grenadiers," round the Right Honorable the Governor in their retreat from the Fort.

Additional Heads of Intelligence by the [...] Overland Deſpatch.

The whole of the Gentlemen, compoſin[g] the Firm of Bruce and Co. are elected in[to] the preſent parliament—Mr. Simſon fo[r] Maidſtone;—Mr. Bruce for Rye; Mr Fawcett for Grampound;—and Mr. D[...] Ponthieu for Helſtone;

A very large retirement of Officers fro[m] the head of corps of Royal Marines is t[o] take place, to advance young and active officers to the command of diviſions. The corps is to be augmented by the formation of a 6th diviſion, at Cork.

A young Lady of rank has eloped, from a *Seminary* where ſhe was placed, with the *Gardener*; no doubt thinking herſelf [...] enough, and wiſe enough, to leave th[...] to diſplay her talent in the *nurſery.*

Lamb, a Parſon and Schoolma[ſter has] been convicted at Berwick of mar[rying] perſons, contrary to the preſcriptio[n of the] marriage act.

Sir William Rawlins is the preſent Lo[rd] Mayor of London.

The Expedition under the command of General Craufurd, was expected to ſail on the 3d Nov. The troops in this expedition were removed from the ſmall tranſports into larger copper-bottomed veſſels, all of which are victualled for a four months voyage. They were to be convoyed by four ſhips of the line and 2 frigates.

Mr. Roſcoe is a candidate for the boroug[h] of Liverpool.

Sir John Warren arrived at Plymouth, [at] the beginning of November, with the whole of his ſquadron from America. On his departure two French ſhips of the line, and a Frigate of Willaumez's ſquadron were blockaded in the Cheſapeak by the Bello[na] of 74 guns, Leopard of 50, 2 frigates, a[nd] a ſloop of war.

Captain Bayntum is appointed to the com[mand] of the *Afria* of 64 guns.

The Hon'ble Captain Elliott to the *M[o]deſte.*

Dr. Beatty, the late lamented Lord Ne[l]ſon's Surgeon, is appointed Phyſician to [the] Fleet under the orders of the Earl St. Vi[n]cent.

Lieut. Uſher promoted to the rank [of] commander, and appointed to command t[he] *Redwing* Sloop.

Lieutenant Young promoted to commander and appointed to the command of the *Curlew*, ſloop.

The Privy council were expected to reſume the conſideration of Colonel Fullerton's charges againſt Governor Picton, in Trinidad, on the 8th November laſt.

Captain Patterſon was ſworn into the command of the H. C. Ship Duke of Montroſe, deſtined to St. Helena and Bengal.

Captain Collnett ſworn into the command of the Caſtle Eden.

The carriage of His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Suſſex, and the Bath heavy coach unfortunately came in contact with each other near Hounſlow-heath, both were overturned, but happily without any injury to either partty.

The Saracen ſloop of war, ſailed for the ...pe of Good Hope on the 6th Nov. with ...ſpatches; without waiting for Lord Cale...on the new Governor for that Settlement..

The Channel Fleet under Sir Charles Cotton had put into Torbay on the 3d Nov. but ſailed again on the following day to reſume their ſtation.

A new Ship of 74 guns, for H. M. Service, was launched from Perry's yard at Blackheath, and was called the *Magnificent*.

The Royal Humane Society inſtituted in the year 1744, have been the means of reſtoring to life no leſs than 2,957 perſons, who otherwiſe would have ſuffered an untimely death.

The General Stewart, Eaſt Indiaman, put back into Deal on the 5th Nov.

On the 10th Nov. the number of votes for the Weſtminſter election ſtood thus:

Sir Samuel Hood, K. B.	4029
Mr. Paull,	3488
Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan,	3284

And for Middleſex,

Mr. Mellish,	433
Mr. Byng,	421
Sir F. Burdett,	108

Deſpatches received 31ſt October from ... Engliſh ſquadron off Havre, ſtate that all ...men at that, and the neighbouring ſea... ...had been landed, and marched to Bou... ...to navigate the flotilla there to other ... as the French are under conſiderable ...enſions for their ſafety, from the late ...s made by the pyrotechnical rockets. ... Diamond, Naiad, La Fleche, and Clin... ...hips of war, were off Havre.

...o French Brigs and five chaſſe marees, ... of a coaſting convoy, bound from Bour... to Breſt, laden with wine, brandy, ...c. captured by the Indefatigable fri... ...talanta and Hazard ſloops, were ...ght into Plymouth 28th October.

...counts were received in London 31ſt ... from the Cape, ſtating that an additional ... of 1900 men, had ſailed from thence to ...s Ayres, for the purpoſe of proceed... ...ſt Monte Video, which, it was un... ...would ſurrender on the firſt ſum...

...10th Nov. the Engliſh 3 per cent ... were at 61½ ⅛ ½.

...price of the French *Tiers conſolide*, ...e 27th October, was 69. f.

...new farce has been accepted at Drury ...eatre, under the whimſical title of ...H."

...e Queen of Pruſſia was at Graudentz ...e 1ſt Nov. 1806.

...e Pruſſian and Hanoverian territories ...eſtphalia are taken poſſeſſion of, to be ...porated with the kingdom of Holland.

...e Ruſſian ſquadron ſailed from Portſ...h 6th Nov.

...large French privateer is ſaid to have ... burnt to the water's edge in Boulogne, ...ng the experiment with the rockets.

...vaſtation and cruelty mark the ſteps of ...French wherever they go: Weimar was ...n up to plunder for two hours, and was ...burnt; as was Jena, Halle and Naum...a.

...onaparte, it is ſaid, has formally depo... ...he Duke of Brunſwick, and con... ...tles and territories upon Marſhal Soult.

...e Archduke Charles takes the command ... Auſtrian neutral army 100,000 ſtrong; ...h is intended to cover Bohemia.

...e Archduke John, commands in Mora...

...here is no truth (ſays an Engliſh paper of 5th Nov.) in the report that the Duke of Brunſwick, obtained, or ever applied for the recognition of the neutrality of his territory. The Enemy occupied his capital 25th October. His highneſs had removed from it, and arrived, 28th in the afternoon, at Altona, in a litter: and it was then thought that he was not likely to ſuſtain any laſting inconvenience from this accident. The inflammation, cauſed by a ball which grazed his noſe, had ſubſided, and his highneſs was able to open both his eyes, the ſight of which was uninjured, when he reached Altona.

Previouſly to the battle in which Prince Louis Ferdinand of Pruſſia loſt his life, he wrote to the Queen of Pruſſia, apprizing her of his arrangements, and ſtating that he was convinced there was treachery in the cabinet. He ſaid the kingdom would be loſt, unleſs Haugwitz, and others whom he pointed out were diſmiſſed. Haugwitz it is generally believed kept back orders a fortnight, for haſtening the march of the Ruſſians, which it was his duty to forward with all ſpeed.

Madrid, Oct. 14.—The Government perſiſts in the meaſure, not to permit any perſon to be interred in the churches; and it is zealouſly ſeconded by the Biſhops.

It has been lately determined that all the Spaniſh military ſhall wear their hair ſhort, whatever their rank may be. The King has ſet the firſt Example, in adopting this mode of dreſs.

The Prince of Orange-Fulda, Field Marſhal Mollendorf & General Von Lariſch who were taken priſoners at the battle of Erfurt, have been liberated upon their parole.

The Ruſſians have captured 20 veſſels from the French, in the Adriatic, which were bound to Dalmatia with proviſions for the French troops in that quarter.

Embden, Lingen, and Minden have been taken poſſeſſion of by the French and Dutch troops.

Private Letters from Holland ſtate that Thirty thouſand Ruſſians have landed at Stralſund.

Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland is appointed the commander in chief of the army of the North, by his brother the Emperor of France.

The reports which prevailed reſpecting the capture of General Miranda have proved unfounded. Intelligence from Barbadoes of the 28th Sept. ſtate that he had been ſucceſsful in every attack he made on the Spaniſh Ports, and that the military and financial reſources of the colony were by no means adequate to reſiſt the danger which threatened it.

The principality of Oſnaburg dependent on Hanover is taken poſſeſſion of in the name of the King of Holland.

Jerome Bonaparte has the command of a body of Bavarian troops, who are moving towards Sileſia.

Some Skirmiſhes had occurred between the French and Danes on the Frontiers of Holſtein but it is ſaid that this was accidental and unpremeditated,

The Spaniſh troops had commenced operations againſt the Americans in Louiſiana.

Lombard, the Pruſſian Councellor of ſtate, a Political aſſociate of Count de Haugwitz and well known to have been long in the Pay of France, was arreſted for Treaſonable correſpondence with the Enemy and conveyed to Stettin, but as that ſtrong place fell into the hands of the French ſhortly afterwards, we apprehend the Traitor has eſcaped.

From a paſſage in the Prince of Hohenlohe's letter to the King of Pruſſia it appears that great difference of opinion prevailed among the Royal Generals from the commencement of the Campaign and the Prince obſerves that had his plans been attended to, theſe diſaſters would not have occurred.

A Pruſſian General with a conſiderable Body of Light Troops had been detached to deſtroy the Bridges over the Rivers, Lakes and Marſhes that ſeparated the Route, Prince Hohenlohe propoſed to take, from that part of the country occupied by the French.—Unfortunately this General and his Corps fell into the hands of the French before they had deſtroyed a ſingle Bridge or cauſeway, and this appears to have been the principal cauſe of the Prince and Blucher failing to make good their retreat to the Oder.—They could not have been ignorant of the Rapidity with which the right wing of the French puſhed forward to that river and the only grounds upon which they can poſſibly juſtify their attempting to reach it before the French muſt be this; that part of the country lying between the Elbe and Oder is much interſected (particularly to the Northward) by Lakes, marſhes and Defiles the Pruſſian Generals hoped therefore by ſuperior local knowledge to outſtrip the Enemy.

The French however have cultivated perhaps more than any other Nation the Science of Topography and to their ſuperior knowledge in this reſpect is to be aſcribed in a great meaſure their late and preſent Succeſſes.

It does not appear that Auſtria has joined the Coalition.—It is almoſt needleſs, to obſerve, however, that ſhe is reckoned on as a ſure card: and the circumſtance of Brannau being ſtill in the hands of the French is a proof of the jealouſy of Bonaparte.

In fact nothing could have prevented Auſtria from attacking him directly but the conceſſion (as Bonaparte probably repreſented it to be) of diſavowing the Proclamation to the Poles: conſidering under every point of View the preſent ſituation of Bonaparte, we have no Heſitation in repeating the conviction we expreſſed in our Extra of the 21ſt of February "That the chances are againſt him."

Arrivals at the Presidency.] Col. Lockhar, H. M. 30th Foot; Lieut. Col. M'Cally 1ſt Bat. 1ſt Regt. N. I. Lieut. Col. Lang, 1ſt Bat. 6th Regiment; Major G. Hamilton, 2d Battalion 13th Regiment; Major Haſlewood, 24th Regiment; Major Lennon, Engineers; Capt. Blair, Engineers; and A. Berry, Eſq. Superintending Surgeon, Nothern Diviſion; Captain Towſend, 6th Regt. Capt. Hilton, 25th Dragoons, Capt. Dod. 14th Regiment; N. I. Lieut. A. Mellis, H. M. 59th Regiment; Lieut. Ravenſhaw, Engineers; Lieut Iſaacke, 2d Bat. 8th Regt. &—Duncan Eſq. Garriſon Surgeon at Cuddalore.

Departures.] Captain W. M'Cally. 2d Bat. 20th Regt. N. I. and Lieut. G. Call, 24th Dragoons.

Calcutta.

ADDRESSES TO LORD LAKE.

His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Lake, having appointed Tueſday, the 17th Inſt. for receiving the Addreſſes of the Officers of the Military Stations of the Preſidency and Dinapore, Colonel Morris commandant at the Preſidency, accompanied by Lieut. Colonel Garſtin, Lieutenant Colonel Hardwich, Colonel Colebrooke, Major Murray, Major Hawkes, and Capt. Roſe, waited upon His Lordſhip, and preſented the following Addreſs.

To General the Right Honorable Lord Lake, *Commander in Chief of His Majeſty's and the Hon. Company's Forces in India.*

My Lord,

We, the Officers of His Majeſty's and the Hon. Company's Forces ſerving at the Preſidency, beg leave, on the occaſion of your approaching Departure, to expreſs our heartfelt eſteem for your Lordſhip's eminently diſtinguiſhed character, ſo brilliantly diſplayed in the diſcharge of the important duties of your high ſtation.

Whilſt we moſt deeply deplore that we are ſo ſoon to loſe a Commander, not leſs dreaded by our Enemies, than beloved by all who have the happineſs of ſerving under him, we derive ſome conſolation in obſerving, that your health has not ſuffered from the influence of a hoſtile climate, nor from your unparalleled exertions, through the ſeveral arduous campaigns, from the commencement of the War to its glorious termination.

But, my Lord, whenever the time ſhall arrive, that, to the regret of your country, you withdraw from public life, long may you enjoy in dignified retirement, the felicity ſo juſtly due to your private virtues and heroic fame; and ſuperadded to the gratifying reflection which muſt reſult from the conſciouſneſs of the effects of your Victories on the proſperity of your country, your Lordſhip will then alſo enjoy the pleaſing retroſpect of that benevolent uſe of your Power, which has provided, to its utmoſt extent, for the comfort of thoſe who have been diſabled in the various Actions fought under your direction, and command.

Such an aſſociation of public virtue and humane conſideration for the unfortunate indelibly impreſſes on our minds the warmeſt and moſt affectionate intereſt in your Lordſhip's ſucceſs, and, combined as it is with our admiration of your Military talents, and grateful remembrance of your affability and goodneſs, We truſt you will believe we ſhall ever feel the moſt ardent ſolicitude for your Lordſhip's Proſperity.

We have the honour to be,
With the warmeſt attachment,
My Lord,
Your Lordſhip's,
Moſt obedient humble Servants,

Fort William,

(Here follow the Signatures of 150 Officers.)

To which his Lordſhip was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer:—

To Colonel Morris, *and the Officers of His Majeſty's and the Honorable Company's Troops ſtationed at the Preſidency.*

Gentlemen,

I feel moſt ſincerely gratified by the eſteem for my character, and the intereſt in my welfare, which you have been pleaſed to expreſs in the Addreſs with which you have honored me, on the occaſion of my departure from India,

Among the Officers now ſtationed at the Preſidency, there are many from whoſe exertions the Public Service has derived very conſiderable advantage, and to whoſe meritorious conduct I aſcribe much of that ſucceſs which has diſtinguiſhed our ſeveral campaigns. There are others who did not participate in our labours, but whoſe acknowledged public ſpirit and zeal in their profeſſion muſt, whenever their Services are employed, enſure to their efforts a reſult equally ſucceſsful. The high reputation which they all ſo deſervedly enjoy, beſtows the utmoſt value on their praiſe and approbation, and has particularly endeared to me thoſe ſentiments of eſteem and regard, of which they have afforded me ſo flattering a teſtimony.

To have promoted to the utmoſt of my ability the proſperity of my country, and to have provided as far as poſſible for the comfort of thoſe who have been diſabled in its Service, though in both I but performed an indiſpenſable duty, afford reflections which, under every future circumſtance of my Life will conſtitute to my mind, a permanent ſource of the moſt ſincere gratification.

Whilſt I feel the warmeſt gratitude for the intereſt you have expreſſed in my ſucceſs, and the partiality with which you have viewed my Military talents, I ſhall ever cheriſh the recollection of your private and public virtues, and offer up my moſt ardent wiſhes for your future fame, welfare, and proſperity.

With feelings of the moſt ſincere eſteem, regard, and attachment, I ſhall ever remain,

Gentlemen,
Your moſt obliged, and
Faithful Servant,
LAKE,

Head Quarters,
Calcutta, February 17, 1807.

DINAPORE ADDRESS.

The ſame Gentlemen, in the name of the Dinapore Station, preſented the following Addreſs:—

To His Excellency the Right Honorable LORD LAKE, *Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.*

My Lord,

We the underſigned Officers of the Dinapore Station, deeply ſenſible of the great National advantages which have attended your Lordſhip's public exertions in this Country, embrace this opportunity of expreſſing our eſteem and reſpect for your perſon and character, and our ſincere regret at your leaving India.

To the wiſdom, vigilance, and deciſive energy of your Lordſhip, Great Britain is indebted for the Conqueſts, which have proved no leſs beneficial to the general intereſt of the Britiſh Empire in the Eaſt, than reflective of new luſtre on the reputation of this Army, the Intereſts of which have ever been attended to by your Lordſhip, during a courſe of unexampled glory, which hiſtory will record, and poſterity read with enthuſiaſm.

To theſe ſentiments, which are excited by the feelings of gratitude and juſtice, we are induced to add an earneſt and anxious hope, that in theſe critical times, your Country may avail, herſelf of that integrity, experience, and talents which ſo admirably qualify your Lordſhip, for the moſt arduous public truſts.

When our King and Country require your Lordſhip's future Services, you may meet with better Soldiers, but none more faithfully attached to your Perſon, than

My Lord.
Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient
And faithful Servants.

(*Here follow the Signature of* 44 *Officers.*)

To which His Lordſhip was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer:

To Major General CLARK, *and the Officers ſtationed at Dinapore.*

Gentlemen,

I have been honored with your Addreſs, and I derive the moſt ſincere ſatisfaction from your expreſſions of eſteem and reſpect, and from the high opinion you entertain of the advantages that have reſulted to the Britiſh Empire in India from my public exertion.

The diſtinguiſhed reputation which the Bengal Army enjoys, has been eſtabliſhed and ſecured by its valour and diſcipline, and it is to me a ſubject of juſt exultation that I have been the means of directing theſe qualities to the attainment of advantages and the archievement of Conqueſts, at once beneficial and honorable to our Country.

The Corps now ſtationed at Dinapore ſuſtained an important ſhare in the difficulties and dangers the Army had to encounter; and the diſtinguiſhed merit they on all occaſion evinced, has raiſed them to the higheſt place in my eſtimation, and entitled them to every teſtimony of favor and approbation that can be beſtowed on them by a grateful Government.

On my departure from India, I indulge the hope, that the Government you have ſo faithfully ſerved, will reſpect your Intereſts, and render juſtice to your Claims ... ſhall carry with me a conviction, that in whatever ſitu... my future Services may be required, ... can never ... with better Soldiers, nor with an... whoſe attachment I ſhall be prouder to h... ...ained.

With the warmeſt in... ... your fame and proſperity, I ſhall ever remain,

Gentlemen,
Your moſt faithful humble Servant,
LAKE.

Head Quarters.
Calcutta, February 17, 1807.

A SONNET.

Fair be thy fortunes in the diſtant land
 Companion of my earlier years and friend!
Go to the Eaſtern world, and may the hand
 Of Heaven its bleſſing on thy labour ſend.

And may I, if we ever more ſhould meet,
 See thee with affluence to thy native ſhore
Return'd; . . I need not pray that I may greet
 The ſame untainted goodneſs as before.

Long years muſt intervene before that day,
 And what the changes Heaven to each may ſend,
 It boots not now to bode. Oh early friend
Aſſur'd, no diſtance e'er can wear away
Eſteem long rooted, and no change remove
The dear remembrance of the friend we love.

CALCUTTA—*Feb. 18th*, 1807.

By a Gentlemen lately belonging to one of the captured Engliſh Ships, carried ſome months ago to the Iſle of France, whence he has this morning arrived *via* Tranquebar, we are informed that he obtained leave to quit Mauritius in the prize ſhip *James Drummond*, which failed on the 28th November for Tranquebar, where ſhe arrived on the 3d ultimo.

Through the ſame channel we learn that the diviſion of His Majeſty's Ships, under Captain Bingham in the *Powerful*, which had cruized for ſome time off the Mauritius, quitted that Station on the 20th of Nov. and no other Ships of War had appeared before the Iſland, at the date of our Correſpondent's departure, the 28th of November.

In that interval, between the 20th and 28th of November three prizes, captured by the *Semillante* frigate, and which had been for ſome time at Bourbon, taking advantage of the abſence of the Britiſh Ships, paſſed over from Bourbon to Port Napoleon.

The *Semillante* frigate remained at Bourbon, on the 28th of November. The *Piedmonteſe* was daily expected at the Iſle of France.

Three Privateers had ſailed on a cruize, namely the *Manchet* of 10 guns, for the Eaſt Coaſt of Sumatra, the *Two Siſters* for the Coaſt of Pegue and the *Jeſſaire*, for the Weſt Coaſt of Sumatra.

The undermentioned Engliſh captured ſhips had arrived at the Iſland this ſeaſon viz: The *James Drummond*, *Warren Haſtings*, *Orient*, *Lady Bentinck*, *Henry Addington* *Sir Laurence Parſons*. *Acteon*, *Keble*, Company's extra ſhip *Fame*, and three Arab ſhips.

Moſt of the prizes were ſold at the Iſle of France, at prices far below their value as will appear by the following liſt:

James Drummond, - -	11 500 Dollars,
Orient. - - - -	10500
Henry Addington, - -	8000
Lady William Bentinck, -	3500
Sir Laurence Parſons, - -	3500

Mr. Dunlop late chief officer of the *Eliza Ann*, Capt. Dare, has arrived within theſe few days with the *Trafalgar*, from China; and confirms the apprehenſions entertained for the ſafety of the *Eliza Ann*.

Mr. Dunlop relates that the ſhip foundered in the violent typhoon the latter end of Oct. while off the Coaſt of Cochin China. Captain Dare, his officers, and crew, all periſhed with the ſhip, except Mr. Dunlop and three laſcars who gained the ſhore.

On Friday, a ſalute of ſeventeen guns, from the Ramparts of Fort William, announced the departure of His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Lake, our illuſtrious Commander in Chief, from the Preſidency.

His Excellency embarked from the Governor General's Ghaut, on board the Tweed, Pilot ſchooner; on which veſſel, his Lordſhip and Suite, proceeded down the river, to embark on the H. C. ſhip Walthamſtow, at Saugor.

Moſt of the Paſſengers for the fleet, left town in the courſe of Wedneſday, Thurſday and Friday.

The diſpatches were ſent off from town on Friday noon.

The following is a liſt of Paſſengers proceeding to Europe by the undermentioned ſhips:—

PER WALTHAMSTOW, *Captain D. M'Leod.*

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Gerard Lord Lake,—Honorable Colonel G. A, F. Lake, Lieutenant Colonel Salkheld,—Captain P. McNeight, H. M. 22d regiment,—Captain Johnſon H. M. 77th regiment,—Captain Harvey, H. M. 80th regiment,—Captain Fletcher Dalſton, 11th regiment N. I. —Captain C. A. Peyton, 3d regt. N. C.—Lieutenant A. J. Macan, 24th regt. L. D.—Mr. Darcey, ſurgeon, H. M. 76th regiment.—and Maſter Francis Harris.

PER LADY JANE DUNDAS, *Hon. Captain H. Lindſay.*

Mr. Caroline Roberts,—Mrs. Maſon,—Mrs. Collins,—Captain Thomas Preſton, engineers,—Doctor Francis Balfour,—Doctor William Dick, chief Surgeon, Prince of Wales' Iſland,—Mr. Thomas Roworth,—Mr. W. Moriſſy.

CHILDREN.

Miſſes E. F. Fombelle. Emily Taylor, J. C. Roberts, Maria Smith, Maſter John Steward,—G. J. Taylor,—George Maſon.

PER HUGH INGLIS, *Captain W. Fairfax.*

Mrs. Anne Halldane.—Mrs. Parlby.—Mrs. Wilton. —Mrs. Boileau,—Mrs. Dent,—Lieutenant Col. George Wilton,—H. C. Plowden, Eſq.

CHILDREN.

Miſſes H. Wilſon, Deborah Jeſſup, J. B. Garſtin, Maſters G. A. Irwin, J. Boileau, T. Boileau, C. Hampton, and G. F. Hampton.

PER MONARCH, *Captain S. Hawes.*

Mrs. Sophia Plowden,—Mrs. Boutflower,—Major William Sneyd, 14th Native Infantry,—Captain William Comyn, 17th ditto,—Captain M. M'Namara.

CHILDREN.

Miſs Angus Ann Donnithorne, Maſter J. W. Lloyd.

PER HARRIET, *Captain W. Lynch.*

Mrs, H, Croekatt,—Mrs. Dowell. W. H. Robinſon, Eſq. Mr. T. Abraham, and Mr. B. T. Elliott,

CHILDREN.

Miſſes Creighton, Stupart, F. M. Corfield, Dowell, and G. Wood,—Maſters R. Creighton, G. Creighton, Samuel Wood, and Dowell.

PER ALEXANDER, *Captain J. K. Francklin.*

Mrs. Weiland,—Colonel W. Burn,—Capt J. M. Johnſtone,—Capt. Cullen,—Lieut. James Wright,—Lieut H. Holmes,—A. Welland, Eſq. —Mr. Charles Baker,—Mr. George Wilkinſon, and Mr. Thos. Hay.

CHILDREN,

Miſſes Eliza Beachcroft H. Johnſtone, C. Crommelin,—Maſters G. Bechcroft, James Johnſtone, R. Cruttenden, John Conyears, R. Baker, P. Baker, and J. A. Crommelin.

Per Sovereign, *Captain A. Campbell*,

Major A. Campbell Capt. A. Fraſer—Capt. J. Sharpe,—Capt G. Simpſon,—Capt G. Y. Bradford,—John Fleming Eſq.—Mr. Colebroke,—and Mr. Hall.

CHILDREN.

Miſſes Ann Gillman,—H. S. Gilman,—A. M'Intoſh—F. S. E. Auſter,—Mary Elliott, and Mary Fowler,—Maſter M'Pherſon, R. M'Pherſon, A. M'Pherſon, C. Paton, Robert Frith, Richard Frith, William Elliott, and C. A. Rocke.

Per Fortune, *Captain H. Moor*,

Captain Joſeph Fletcher and family,—Mr. Joſeph Lewis and two children.

Per Lord Keith, *Captain P. Ramage, For St. Helena.*

Mrs. Maſter, and Maſter G. C. S. Maſter.

On Thurſday evening, anchored off Calcutta, the ſhip True American, Captain Iſaacs, from Madras, the 7th curt.

Letters have been received at Calcutta from the *Mercury* packet, Capt. Taylor dated on board that veſſel, the 15th December laſt. in lat. 5: 7 S. long, 91: 15 E. which ſtate, her having proceeded ſo far in ſafety, and without any remarkable occurrence; and had the pleaſing information, that Lady Barlow, and the other paſſengers on board, were in perfect health:—they had only experienced rather diſagreeable weather.

The letters above alluded to, were conveyed to Bombay by the H. C. cruizer Panther, Captain Court, who gave convoy to the packet, to the latitude abovementioned.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

General Orders, by the Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, FEB. 12, 1807.

The death of Major General Smith, having occaſioned a vacancy in the General Staff of His Majeſty's ſervice, allowed for the Preſidency of Bengal; the Governor General in Council is pleaſed to appoint Major General Dickens, of His Majeſty's Service, to the Staff of this Preſidency, till further Orders.

General Orders, By the Commander in Chief,

FORT WILLIAM, FEB. 12, 1807.

The Commander in Chief has received the report of the capture of the ſtrong Fort of Chumeer, in the Diſtrict of Koonteh at 4 P. M. on the 29th of January 1807.

The energy and deciſion evinced by Lieutenant colonel Hawkins, ſince he ſucceeded to the command in Bundlekund, is highly creditable to his profeſſional reputation: and the judgment, ability and promptitude manifeſted by him in the attack of Chumeer, entitles Lieutenant colonel Hawkins, to the particular approbation of the Commander in Chief.

The profeſſional ability and zealous exertions diſplayed by Captain Hopper, and the Artillery, Engineer and Pioneer Details employed on that ſervice, in preparing the way; and the determined gallantry evinced in the aſſault of Chumeer, againſt a very ſpirited and deſperate reſiſtance, redounds highly to the honor of Captain Delamain, of the 16th Native Infantry, who led the attack: and to that of the gallant Officers and Soldiers of His Majeſty's and the Honorable Company's Service, who ſo nobly performed their duty on that occaſion, and for which all are entitled to His Lordſhip's particular praiſe and thanks.

The commander in chief laments the loſs of Lieutenant M'Gregor, of His Majeſty's 17th foot, and of Lieutenant M'Queen, of the 1ſt Native Infantry, now numbered with thoſe who have gallantly fallen in the Service of their Country,

H, WORSLEY,
Adjutant General

BOMBAY GAZETTE,—25TH FEB. 1807.

Minute of Council, 15th February.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleaſed to direct that the Office hitherto denominated the Honorable Company's Counſel, and Counſel for the Crown in public Proſecutions at this Preſidency, be in future deſignated by the title of Advocate General.

F. WARDEN,
Sec. to Govt.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE,

BOMBAY, 15th FEBRUARY 1807,

By the Commander in Chief.

Surgeon Henry Robertſon, of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry, is attached to the 1ſt Battalion, and Aſſiſtant Surgeon David Wilſon, of the 1ſt Battalion 2d Regiment is removed to the 2d Battalion and on being relieved by Mr. Robertſon is ordered to join his Corps.

BY GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 13th FEBRUARY 1807.

Mr. Frederick Traſh having produced a certificate, under the Signature of the Secretary at the Eaſt India Houſe, permitting him to proceed to India, on the Milford as an Aſſiſtant Surgeon for Bombay, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleaſed to admit Mr. Traſh on the Eſtabliſhment, leaving his rank, to be hereafter determined.

14TH FEBRUARY, 1807.

Aſſiſtant Surgeon Traſh, is to do duty in the General Hoſpital at the Preſidency, until further Orders.

19TH FEBRUARY 1807.

Captain Vandeleur, of His Majeſty's 86th Reigiment, having produced the required certificates, has permiſſion to proceed to Europe for the recovery of his health, with leave to be abſent from his Corps and duty for one year from the date of his embarkation.

ROBERT GORDON,
Adjt. General.

Captain William Green of the Bombay European Regiment, having produced the preſcribed certificates, has the permiſſion of the Honorable the Governor in Council to proceed to Europe on Furlough, ſo the recovery of his health, by the departing ſhips.

In conſequence of the permiſſion thus granted to Captain Green, the Governor in Council has much ſatisfaction, in noticing the very favorable report by Lieutenant General Nicolls; of this officers ſervices, in the ſtation of Town Major, during the period of the Lieutenant General's charge and immediate command of the Garriſon, which recorded teſtimony of approbation, is unreſervedly joined in, by the Honorable the Governor, who has during the whole period that Captain Green has filled the ſtation in queſtion, had the fulleſt reaſon to be gratified with his able, and attentive diſcharge of its ſeveral functions, from which, it is with ſincere regret, that he ſees this officer now obliged from ill health to retire.

We underſtand the following is the arrangement ordered, for Lieutenant General Nicolls's embarkation.

The whole of the troops in Garriſon are to aſſemble on Parade this morning, at an hour that the Town Major will inform the commanding officer's of corps, and form a ſtreet from the Government Houſe to the Dock gate, for the reception of Lieutenant General Nicolls, commander in Chief on this eſtabliſhment on his embarkation for Europe.

H. M. 56th Regiment is to form with its right to the Government Houſe; the 1ſt Battalion of the 3d with its *left to the Dock*; the 1ſt of the 4th to the left of the *56th*; and *the Marine Battalion on the right of the 1ſt of the 3d*. The Artillery to parade in rank and file with their left to the Dock Pier Head.

Lieutenant General Nicolls to be received with preſented arms, officers ſaluting and Drums beating a march.

The Senior Officer to command the Line,

A Salute of 17 guns to be fired from the Saluting Battery on his embarking at the Dock Pier.

On the 14th arrived in the harbour the Fancy Captain Criſp, from Prince of Wales' Iſland, Calcutta and Colombo, ſpoke His Majeſty's ſhip Bombay, off Point de Galle, Victor off Alippee, —Pitt off Tellicherry;—and ſhip Pedier off Mangalore.

On Friday laſt, Nathan Crow. Eſq. Chief of Surat embarked for that place, from the Dock head, under an appropriate ſalute from the Garriſon.

On Monday evening anchored in the harbour the Honorable Company's cruizer Rodney, from Surat—By this opportunity came paſſengers Lewis Corkran, Eſq. his lady and family, Mrs. Hall, and William Sandwith. Eſq.—Yeſterday morning L. Corkran, Eſq. landed from the Rodney, under the cuſtomary ſalute from the garriſon.

EVENING MAIL,—NOVEMBER 12.

A Meſſenger, Mr. Dreſſings, arrived yeſterday in town from Stockholm, with diſpatches for Government.

The Mail from *Hamburgh* arrived yeſterday. The regular Papers add little to the information which had previouſly reached us; but the *Correſpondenten* on the 5th inſt. furniſhes intelligence of a day later than what has been brought by the Mail.

The victory of Auerſtadt does not appear to have terminated the war. Bonaparte entered Berlin on the 25th; but ſo far was his Pruſſian Majeſty from having obtained terms of peace, as it has been aſſerted in one of the Morning Papers, that the French were following up the advantages they had obtained, in a manner which did not portend a ſpeedy termination of the conteſt. Three columns are ſaid to have paſſed through Berlin on the 26th ult: one directing its march for Stettin, another for Cuſtrin. and the third for an intermediate route. "The firſt of theſe columns is reported to have entered Stettin on the 29th ult.; but this, we ſhould ſuppoſe, to be a miſtake. Stettin is a place of conſiderable ſtrength, and certainly would not, except by ſome act of egregious treaſon, be ſurrendered at ſo critical a time as the preſent, to the firſt French corps which ſhould preſent itſelf before it.

Of that part of the Pruſſian army which retreated upon Magdeburgh, but little authentic information has been received. From the vague particulars in the Hamburgh papers, we ſhould ſuppoſe that the corps of Prince Hohenlohe had effected its retreat to the Order, and that the troops under the command of the Duke of Saxe-Weimar after an ineffectual attempt to penetrate by the ſame route, had withdrawn towards Pomerania. If it be true that the French were in ſuch force at Berlin, on the 26th, as to have puſhed three columns forward on that day, neither the Prince of Hohenlohe nor the Duke of Weima[r] could have effected a retreat to the Order. Th[e] former was at Neuſtadt, upon the Doſſa, on th[e] 25th ult. and the latter did not croſs the Elbe a[t] Sandau until the following day; both of which places are almoſt two days march to the North-weſt of Berlin. A retreat would, therefore, be impracticable, if the French had brought up any conſiderable force to the neighbourhood of that city.

As the poſt from Pruſſia, Ruſſia, or Sileſia, had not reached Hamburgh for ſome days previous to the departure of the Mail, little reliance of courſe is to be placed upon the reports, principally derived from travellers, which were current in that city. The intelligence in the *Hamburgh* Papers is, in fact ſo contradictory, that little credit is to be paid to it. The defeat of Prince Hohenlohe is mentioned in one article, and in another we find it poſitively affirmed, that he has effected his retreat, with ſome loſs though, to the Order.

The Auſtrian army is become formidable, amounting by report to 100,000 men. The Archduke Charles was to have left Vienna towards the latter end of laſt month, to aſſume the command of it. It is ſtationed in Bohemia and Moravia, but principally in the former kingdom, for the oſtenſible purpoſe of protecting a neutrality, which, after the battle of Auerſtadt, was certainly in no great danger of being violated. Of the conflicting armies, one (the Pruſſian) was at that time endeavouring to reach th[e] Oder, and the French were too much occu[pied in] chacing the flying foe, to think of maki[ng in]curſions into Bohemia.

The Duchy of Brunſwick has been oc[cupied] by the French as a conquered country.

Extracted from Le Beau-monde; or Literary [and] Faſhionable Magazine, for Nov. 1806

MORNING DRESS is a plain ſingle-breaſted F[rock] brown or olive, with metal buttons: the Waiſtc[oat] ſtriped toilinette, any colour; is rather longer th[an for]merly—Pantaloons, drabs of all degrees, in genera[l] with Huſſar Boots: the Hat is ſomewhat broad[er in the] brim, and the hair, tho' leſs affecting the antiq[ue,] much dreſſed out before.

EVENING DRESS is almoſt univerſally of dar[k] b[...] green: double breaſted Coat, with buttons of the colour, covered or baſket; the ſleeves wide, b[...] the ſhoulders; and the ſkirts reaching down to[...] low of the knee; the Waiſtcoat white, and the Br[eeches] a light drab. The hair is invariably powderd, [...] high in front, and ſomewhat over the forehead in[...] Buckles or ſtrings, at the knees, and in the ſhoes, a[re e]qually worn, but Buckles are decidedly the moſt dre[ſſy].

General obſervations for the preſent Month.

The Neckcloth ſhould, by no means be too g[...] puffed out; but ſhould be neatly united in front w[ith a] large unſpread bow. For a morning dreſs Frock[s] will be prevalent; of an olive-green hue, with [...] vet collar. Fancied Waiſtcoats of all colours [...] terns may be worn with this kind of coat; bu[t ...] ordains the invariable uſe of dark-blue, or light-co[loured] Kerſeymere Pantaloons, and half boots. The bo[...] riſe high, and the toes of them to be formed into [a per]fect ſemi-circle,

FULL DRESS Coats will likewiſe be made of [...] green cloth, double breaſted, with black velvet co[llars]. Single-breaſted white Waiſtcoats, and light col[oured] Kerſeymere Breeches will be in much eſtimation. [...] fleſh-coloured, or ſnow-white ſilk ſtockings faſhion[...] conſidered as elegant.

The hair for morning dreſs ſhould be cut *a la* [...] for full dreſs, it ſhould be powdered. Buckles i[n] ſhoes are employed in full dreſs; but ribbands are a[...]ed in afternoon or dinner dreſs.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have been favored with ſeveral Communicat[ions] both in proſe and verſe within the laſt fortnight, but f[rom] the preſs of Intelligence from Europe we are obliged [to] defer them for our ſucceeding publications.

MADRAS BIRTHS.

On the 21ſt Feb. the lady of Captain Limond, [of a] Daughter.

On the 28th Feb. the Lady of Captain Prendergaſ[t, of] a ſon

At Maſulipatam, on the 1ſt February, the Lady of [Ri]chard Alexander, Eſq. of a Daughter.

At Samulcottah, on the 20th Inſtant, the Lady of [Cap]tain Mandeville, of a daughter.

MADRAS DEATH,

At Cannanore, on the 21ſt Feb. Maſter John Cotg[rave,] the infant ſon of Captain Cotgrave, of the Engineers.

BOMBAY MARRIAGE.

On the 22d Feb Henry Whitcombe, Eſq. of the [Ho]norable company's civil ſervice, to Miſs Louiſa Br[...]ſhank.

BOMBAY BIRTH.

On the 22d Feb. Mrs. Faria of a Daughter.

Madras:—PRINTED BY JOHN YOUNG, AT No. 7. STRINGER'S STREET.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, *March* 11, 1807.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 11.

It appears, by very recent accounts from Copenhagen, that considerable apprehension was entertained in that city of a visit from the French. This, we think, is the most unnecessary alarm that has ever been excited. Supposing the enemy to have obtained possession of Stettin, and of Stralsund also (the latter cannotly fall into their power in consequence of a vigorous and protracted siege) how are they, we would ask, to cross the Baltic to attack Copenhagen? Where are their transports, and the men of war, or flotilla, to protect them? The men, or the successors of the men, who so gallantly defended the Danish capital against a British fleet, and one of the greatest Admirals this country has ever produced, will scarcely surrender it to a detachment of Buonaparte's army. The French have not, that we know of, any navy in the Baltic. Under what protection, then, are they to send out an expedition from Stettin, which port, it is notorious, has been blockaded by a single Swedish frigate during the greatest part of the summer? We should be sorry to consider these rumours as a true representation of the general feeling at Copenhagen. If the gallant population of that part of the Danish dominions begin to tremble, because Bonaparte has approached the margin of the Baltic, the situation of Europe is desperate indeed.

The sailing of all vessels, destined for Embden or Vatel, has been suspended by an order of Government, until farther advices are received from these ports. A vessel which sailed on Friday from Hull returned again, a boat having been sent after her with orders to that effect.

The *Victory*, Stephens, master, arrived at Boston on the 14th October, from St. Sebastians, on the coast of Brazil, from whence he sailed 25th of July, and reported, that accounts had been received, previous to his sailing, that Sir Home Popham had arrived off Montevideo, and sent in a flag demanding the surrender of that place. The issue was not known when the ship came away.

EVENING MAIL.

November 10, 1806.

We are still without any authentic intelligence from the continent. The Hamburgh Mail due yesterday had not arrived at a late hour last night, and the reports brought by vessels from the Elbe and the Weser, many of which arrived in the River on Saturday, are so confused and contradictory, that we feel some difficulty in offering them in detail. The most important information derivable from these suspicious sources is, that the result of the battle of Auerstadt has been so decisively in favour of the French that they have found themselves able to advance from every quarter towards the banks of the Elbe. They have already reached the Weser; and as there seems to be neither means nor disposition to resist them, there can be little doubt that they will soon occupy all the country on the left bank of the Elbe, and with it the places which command the navigation of that river. They were, it is said, rapidly advancing to Cuxhaven last week, for the purpose of cutting off such British merchant ships as might be detained in the Elbe; of which fortunately the number was not considerable.

We are concerned to state, that the expedition of General Miranda has totally failed. Official intelligence has been received by the Pickle schooner, that he was attacked in the post which he occupied at Coro, by the Spanish Governor, who had collected fifteen hundred men.

Miranda has since arrived at Trinidad, with scarcely two hundred men. Had it not been for the protection afforded him by the Lilly sloop of war, his retreat would have been impracticable.

Yesterday noon a Russian Messenger arrived at Baron Nicolai's house, with dispatches, from St. Petersburgh. He was also the bearer of dispatches from Mr. Stewart, the British Secretary of Legation at that Court. The Messenger came by the way of Gottenburgh.

By Papers from Barbadoes to the end of September, we learn, that three English frigates lately appeared off Aquadello, and were sending their boats on shore for water, when the batteries, under the command of Don Manuel de la Rosa, of the Spanish Marine, opened a heavy fire on them. The frigates immediately stood in, and, after a heavy cannonading, silenced the batteries.—We had 4 men killed, and the Spaniards 13.

Letters have been received from the West Indies, mentioning a very gallant action to have been fought by the *Anson*, of 44 guns, with the *Foudroyant*, of 84, bearing the flag of the French Admiral *Willaumez*. On the 15th of September, the *Anson*, while cruizing off the Havannah, discovered the *Foudroyant*, with the loss of her fore and main top-mast, making for that port. Capt. Lydiard immediately gave chace, and a smart firing ensued, but the enemy was so fortunate as to escape under the protection of the batteries. Capt. L. continued for some time to exchange fire both with the *Foudroyant* and the batteries. The *Anson* suffered much in her masts and rigging, and had two men killed and 15 wounded. The French had 30 killed and wounded, and there is no doubt, from the crippled state of the *Foudroyant*, that she would have been either taken or sunk, had she been met by the *Anson* at a greater distance from the shore.

Besides the troops which have lately sailed, or are yet on shipboard in our harbours, the following corps are assembled on the coast for embarkation, and are daily receiving reinforcements: The 13th Dragoons, two regiments of German Cavalry, two battalions of the 6th Foot, two battalions of the 7th, two of the 8th, the 13th and 14th Regiments, 1st battalion of the 26th and 79th, with the 7th and 8th of the German Legion. It is said, that besides the above, the German Artillery, two battalions of the 1st Foot, the 4th Foot, two battalions of the 27th, Lord Moira's Regiment, and the German Rifle Battalion of the 60th Regiment, are likewise under orders for foreign service. The 54th has been marched to Portsmouth for embarkation.

Specie has nearly disappeared in Holland; an English guinea is eagerly purchased there, for the purpose of hiding, at twenty-five shillings.

Saturday the Surgeons, in attendance on Mr. Richardson, who was wounded in the duel with Baron Hompesch, attended at the Bow-street Office, and made an affidavit, that the patient could not yet be considered out of danger; though, from the present symptoms, they think he may eventually recover.

REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Operation of the Sinking Fund, up to Nov. 1, 1806;

Redeemed by Annual Million - - -	£61,618,168
Do. by the 1 per cent. per Ann. upon all Loans	52,156,420
Do. by Land Tax - - - - - - - -	22,645,280
Do. by 1 per cent. per Ann. on Imperial Loan	719,016
Total - - - -	137,188,884

The sum to be expended in the ensuing quarter, is 2,267,171*l.* 7*s.*

November 5.

Yesterday we received *Paris* Papers to the 29th ult. and *Dutch* to the 2d inst.

It is stated in the tenth Bulletin, that his Prussian Majesty demanded a six weeks armistice after the battle of the 14th, which was refused by Buonaparte, on the grounds, "that he chould not think of giving an enemy time to recruit himself after a victory obtained." This is not the language of a man who was confident that he had so weakened his antagonist, as to render him incapable of farther efforts. It is, however, pretended, that the Prussians, who were represented as completely routed and flying on every side in irreparable disorder, had their escape much facilitated by this proposal. By a most miraculous concert, these dispersed and fugitive detachments all join'd in the same tale, and imposed on the French Generals, so far as to induce them to believe it, and of course, we suppose, to let them pass unmolested.

The following intelligence was posted at Lloyds this morning:—On the 27th inst. arrived at Barbadoes his Majesty's ships *Venus* and *Orpheus* with 37 sail of vessels under convoy from Portsmouth and Madeira; not one of the fleet is missing. The *Orpheus* sails on the 1st October, with the trade for Jamaica. The *Orpheus*, brought in with her the *Gaudaloupein* French privateer of 3 guns and 55 men, which she captured 25 leagues to the West ward.

Some Letters from Hamburgh state, that the French have caused it to be made known there, that it is the will and wish of Napoleon, that the Hamburgers should avoid the discussion of politics.

Mr. SHERIDAN's ELECTION DINNER.

At five o'clock the friends of Mr. Sheridan assembled to dine at the Crown and Anchor, Lord Barrymore was called to the chair.

As Mr. Sheridan had received a severe blow as he was coming from the hustings, from one of the mob, it was feared he would not be able to attend; but soon after dinner had been served, he entered the room, and was received with very general applause.

After dinner, "The King," "Queen and Royal Family," "The Prince of Wales," and many other loyal toasts were drank, and their intervals filled up with some excellent songs.

Lord Barrymore gave the favourite toast of Mr. Fox, "The Cause of Liberty all over the World."

"The immortal Memory of Mr. Fox" was then drank with three times three.

Mr. Peter Moore now rose, and called the attention of the Meeting to the scandalous outrage that had been committed, which would have disgraced the most contemptible borough in the kingdom, but was peculiarly disgraceful in an election for the city of Westminster. Mr. Moore then recapitulated what he had said in the morning (but which the clamour of the populace would not suffer to be heard.) In speaking of Mr. Sheridan's place, he could not but say, that he thought that his Rt. Hon. Friend might aspire to some more efficient situation, which would give him greater means of serving the country. It was not the emoluments of office that Mr. Sheridan ever wished for; there was not a month for the last 25 years that he might not have commanded them, if he could have consented to abandon his principles. He concluded by giving the health of Mr. Sheridan.

Mr. Sheridan rose and said, that although he was much exhausted, yet he must be without animation or sensation if he could sit silent when he was honoured by such warm applauses from so respectable an assembly. He felt p[illegible] pleasure in the toast that was last g[illegible]s on the principles of Mr. Fox tha[illegible]rd to ask the support of Westminster. He had been long his personal friend, and had adhered to him in all his battles for the liberties & rights of the people of the country. As to Sir Francis Burdett, he did not wish to make any mean and shabby compromise with him: he had asked him upon the Hustings, two questions, which the [illegible]nourable Baronet appeared quite at a loss to [illegible]swer. When the Hon. Baronet was railing against placemen and mercenaries in the House of Commons, he asked him directly to say, as a man of honor, whether he belived that any consideration of his place would ever prevent him speaking freely his sentiments, on any subject which concerned the liberties or the honour of his country? To this question the Hon. Baronet did not think proper to make any sort of reply. The second question was, whether he had not warmly interested himself about the situation of those prisoners, whom Sir Francis was so fond of alluding to? To this question also, Sir Francis returned no other answer, but by asking, Had I since I was in office obtained redress and satisfaction for those victims? Mr. Sheridan then continued, "Sir Francis Burdett knew well that I am not Minister of this Country, and that I have not the power of remedying every thing that may appear to me unjust; but he knew also (however he may pretend to be ignorant of it), that I felt, at least, as warm a wish as he could do, for the liberty of the English Nation, and for the honour of the Empire. I have this day been attacked by a party of hired ruffians. I am not to be terrified or subdued by such means. If things were to be decided by such means, I could promise them, that (if I pleased), they should have the words of that sort of contest; but I do not wish to contend with men of the description that attacked me this day. If Mr. Paull, or Sir Francis Burdett, shall dare to support those ruffians, they shall be answerable to me." Mr. Sheridan concluded by drinking, "The Independent Electors of Westminster."

The Hon. Mr. Barry, and other Gentlemen, [illegible] the occasion; when it was resolved that [illegible]re should be another dinner on Thursday. Mr. Sheridan retired at about nine o'clock.

EXTRACTS FROM THE FRANKFORT JOURNALS.

BERLIN, 12th November.

Magdebourg capitulated on the 7th, the bombardment made suech terrible savages in the city, that the inhabitants revolted, and the Governor was forced in consequence of their demand to surrender the place to the French.

Imperial Head Quarters,

BERLIN,—12th November, 1806.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Magdeburg has surrendered. The garrison marched out on the 11th, before the 6th corps of the grand army under Marechal Ney, who commanded. Twenty generals, 800 officers, 20,000 infantry, 400 cavalry, and 2,000 artillery laid down their arms; 54 colours, 8 standards, 800 pieces of cannon, the pontoon or boat establishment, a million of powder, and considerable magazines of warlike ammunition have fallen into our possession.

His Majesty the Emperor has testified his satisfaction at the conduct of Marechal Ney, and his division of the army, for the activity with which they carried on the blockade, and in the construction of the batteries of the artillery and mortars.

PRINCE DE NEUFCHATEL, and
VALENGIN, *Maj. Gen. of the Grand Army.*
(Signed) MARECHAL,
ALEXANDER BERTHIER.

After the capitulation of Magdeburg, the garrison marched out with all the honors of war. The troops are to be conducted to France, the officers to retire where they please, after having given their parole of honor, not to serve against France, or her allies, until exchanged.

General Saveri has entered Weimar (a city in Mecklenberg,) two regimens of Prussian Hussars, of 1,000 horses each, and two battalions of grenadiers were made prisoners, besides 30 pieces of cannon.

Field Marechal Mollendorf, on the 6th had an audience with the Emperor, and was most graciously received, after which the deputies from the city of Leipsick, were presented to his Majesty.

On Sunday at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the constituted authorities of this capital, the ministers of state and their subordinates, the tribunals of the chambers &c. took the following oath from the Hands of General Clarke Governor General:—*I swear legally to execute the authority confided to me by his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King* [illegible] *and only to use the means of supporting* [illegible] *public tranquillity, and to support* [illegible] *my power the execution of the measures and dispositions ordered for the service of the French armies, and to hold no intercourse with their enemies! ! !*

It appears that a Skirmish had taken place between a party of the French army and a body of Swedes in which the latter lost about fifty men.

[illegible]TER, 12th November.

Hameln [illegible] surrendered to the King of Holland, who had arrived before that place. The French troops entered the place about noon; after the capitulation, the Prussian army returned to their own country. The fortress of Nienbourg is invested.

The country of Buckebourg was occupied on Sunday last, by the French troops. The few soldiers who were found there, laid down their arms.

After a smart engagement in the suburbs of Prenzlau, between a division of the French army under the Grand Duke of Berg, and the Prussian troops under Prince Hohenlohe, the latter was compelled to capitulate and defiled past the French army with 16,000 infantry, almost all either guards or grenadiers, six regiments of cavalry, 45 colours, and 64 pieces of harnassed artillery. The Prince Hohenlohe, commander in chief after the Duke of Brunswick was wounded, the Prince Mecklenbourg-Schwerin, and several other generals are prisoners.

Letter to the King of Prussia, carried by M. de Montesquieu, an Officer of Artillery, who left Gera on the 13th of October 1806. (two days previous to the battle of Jena) at ten o'clock in the morning, and arrived at General Hohenlohe's at 4 in the afternoon.

SIR, MY BROTHER;

I did not receive your letter of the 25th of September until the 7th inst. I regret that they have made you sign that species of pamphlet. I now only answer you, to assure you that I never attributed to you those things it contains, which are contrary to your character, and the honor of both. I complain of and disdain the authors of such a work. Immediately after I received the note of your minister of the 1st of October, He like a gallant Chevalier appointed me a rendezvous on the 8th, I have kept my word, and here [illegible] in the middle of Saxony. What am I to [illegible] I have such an army that all your forces [illegible]ng balance the victory. But why shed so much blood? for what purpose? I now hold to you the same language which I did to the Emperor Alexander two days previous to the battle of Austerlitz. May heaven grant, that men slaves to their fantasy, greater enemies to you and your reign, than to me and my people, may not give the same councils, which may lead to a similar result. SIRE, I have been your friend for six years, I do not want to take the advantage of this species of caprice which animates your councils, and which has led you into the commission of a political Error at which all Europe is astonished, and into military errors so grievous which will soon resound throughout Europe. If you had demanded things possible in your note, I would have granted them, but the demand was my dishonor, and you might have been certain of my answer. War is therefore declared between us, and the alliance broken for ever. But why sacrifice so many of our subjects? I do not prize a victory, if it is to be obtained at the expence of the lives of a great number of my children.

Was I at the commencement of my military career, I might fear the hazard of a battle, now such language would be misplaced.

SIRE, your Majesty will be conquered, and you will have compromised for the repose of your life and the existence of your subjects without the shadow of a pretext. You are as yet, unhurt, and may treat with me in a manner conformable to your rank, in a month you will treat in a different situation, if you permit things to proceed to irritation which is calculated and prepared with so much art. You have said that you have often rendered me service, true, and I wish to give you the greatest proof of the recollection I have of it; you are master of saving your subjects from the ravages and misfortunes of war, it will hardly be begun, before it is terminated, a circumstance with which all Europe will be satisfied. If you listen to those madmen who fourteen years ago wanted to take Paris, and who now want to draw you into a war, and afterwards into plans equally offensive and inconceivable, you will draw upon your people a misfortune, that the rest of your life will never cure. SIRE, I have nothing to gain from you. I owe you nothing, and want nothing from you, the present would be a very impolitic war. I feel that perhaps in this letter I may irritate the sensibility natural to all sovereigns; but actual circumstances demand candour, and I communicate my sentiments just as I think. Besides, permit me to ask your Majesty, if it is not for Europe a very great discovery, to learn that France is three times as populous, and as brave and warlike as your Majesty's states. I have not given you any real subject for war. Order the swarm of malevolents and inconsiderates to be silent before your throne and shew the respect due to you, and render tranquillity to yourself and your country. If hereafter you do not find in me an Ally, you will at least find me a man desirous, not to make war, unless indispensable for the policy of my people, and not to shed blood in a struggle with sovereigns who are no hindrance to my industry, commerce and politics.

I request your Majesty only to regard in this letter the desire I have to spare the human blood and to prevent a nation who geographically ought not to be an enemy of mine, from the bitter regret of having too readily listened to the sentiments of the ephemera which excite and calm with so much facility the minds of the people.

On this, I pray God, Sir My brother, to have you in his holy and high keeping.

Your Majesty's Good Brother.
(Signed) NAPOLEON,
The Imperial Camp at Gera 12th Oct.

THIRD BULLETIN.

GERAU, *Oct.* 1,—The battle of Schleitz, with which the campaign opened, and which has been very fatal to the Prussians, and that of Sarlfeldt, which followed on the next day, have spread consternation among the enemy. All the intercepted letters say, there was much alarm at Erfurt, where the King, the Queen, the Duke of Brunswick, &c. were consulting upon the measures that should be taken, without being able to agree.

But while they are deliberating, the French army continues its march. To this spirit of effervescent and excessive boasting, critical observations begin to succeed upon the inutility of the war; the injustice of breaking with France; the disaffection of the soldiery, upon what they have not done, together with a thousand observations which are always in the mouths of the multitude when Princes are weak enough to consult them upon matters of great political interest which are above their reach.

However, on the evening of the 12th, the scouts of the French army were at Leipsic; the head quarters of the Grand Duke of Berg are between Zies & Leipsic; those of the Prince of Ponte Corvo at Ziest; the Imperial Head-quarters at Gerau; Marshal Ney's corps is at Neustadt. In the first line is the army under Marshal Davoust, at Naumberg; that of Marshall Lannes is at Jena. Marshal Augereau at Kala. Prince Jerome, to whom the Emperor had confided the command of the Allies, and of corps of Bavarians, has arrived at Schleitz, after having blockaded the fort of Culenbach with one of his regiments.

The enemy, cut off from Dresden, was still at Erfurt on the 11th, and endeavouring to collect his columns that he sent towards Cassel and Wurtzburg, to act upon the offensive, wishing to open the campaign by an invasion of Germany. The Weser, upon which the enemy had raised batteries, the Saal, which he also made a show of defeending, and the other rivers, are all turned much in the same manner, as was practised upon the Iller last year; so that the French armies line the Banks of the Saal with their rear towards the Elbe, at the same time they are marching against the Prussian army, which has its rear towards the Rhine; a position so whimsical, cannot fail in producing events of great importance.

The weather, since we commenced the present campaign, has been excellent, the country plentiful, and the soldiers full of vigour and health. We make marches of ten leagues without having a single straggler; and never was the army in finer condition. However, the King of Prussia's intentions have been carried into effect; he wished the French army should evacuate the territory of the Confederation on the 8th of October, and they have evacuated it, but instead of repassing the Rhine, they have passed the Saal.

FOURTH BULLETIN.

GERAU, OCT. 13. TEN IN THE MORNING. Events succeed each other with rapidity. The Prussian army is taken by surprize, its magazines carried off, and it is turned. Marshal Davost arrived at Naumburg on the 12th, at nine in the evening, where he seized the magazines of the enemy, made some prisoners, and got possession of a superb train of copper pontoons with their appendages.

It appears that the Prussian army is marching to gain Magdebourg; but the French army have gained three marches upon them. The anniversary of the affair at Ulm will be celebrated in the history of France.

For fifth Bulletin, vide our Extra of the 7th Instant.

SIXTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

WEIMAR, Oct. 15.—"Six thousand Saxons and above three hundred Officers are taken. The Emperor assembled the Officers and told them, that it was with reluctance he had made war with them; that he had only taken up arms in the design of preserving the independance of the Saxon nation, and to prevent it from being incorporated with the Prussian Monarchy: that his intention was to send them all home, if they would give him their parole never to serve against France, that their Sovereign, whose good qualities he was well acquainted with, had been too weak to retire before the Prussians and leave his country at their mercy; that all these doings must come to an end; that the Prussians must confine themselves to Prussia, and in no respect meddle with the affairs of Germany, that it behoved the Saxons to unite themselves with the confederation of the Rhine, under the protection of France, a protection which it was not the first time they had enjoyed, seeing that for the space of two centuries they were ever in danger, and must have been overpowered by Austria or Prussia, had it not been that they were prevented by France; that the Emperor did not seize his arms before the Prussians had made themselves masters of Saxony; that these acts of violence were to be followed up; that the Continent had need of rest; and that in spite of low passions and stratagems, set in motion by different Courts, tranquillity must be secured, although the fall of some throne must pave the way. The Saxon prisoners have been all sent home, with a Proclamation from the Emperor to the people of Saxony, and with assurances that they were not considered as enemies.

DECLARATION OF THE SAXON OFFICERS.

"We, the undersigned General, Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, Majors, Captains, and other Officers of the Saxon Army, swear by our word of honour not to bear arms against his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and his Allies, and we may make the same oath, and give the same pledge, in the name of all the prisoners of war, taken with ourselves, and mentioned in the list of Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers underneath: and that we will not break the said obligation, unless in the event of receiving to that effect positive orders from our Sovereign the Elector of Saxony.—Jena, October 15."

SEVENTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

WEIMAR, Oct. 16.—"On the 15th in the morning the Grand Duke of Berg invested Erfurth. On the 16th the place surrendered by ca-

pitulation. In it were found 14,000 men, among whom are 8000 wounded, and 6000 able to bear arms. They are priſoners of war, together with the Prince of Orange, Field Marſhal Mollendorff Lieutenant General Lariſch, Lieutenant General Graver, Major Generals Leſſare and Zweiſſer. A park of 120 pieces of cannon, with all the requiſite implements and ammunition, are fallen into our hands. Priſoners are daily brought in.

"The King of Pruſſia has ſent an Aid-du-Camp to the Emperor, with an anſwer to the letter which his Imperial Majeſty wrote to him before the battle: however, it is only now that the anſwer has been received. The reply of the Emperor Napoleon is the ſame as that which he returned to the Emperor of Ruſſia before the battle of Auſterlitz. He ſays to the King of Pruſſia—'The ſucceſs of my arms is not doubtful. Your troops ſhall be beaten; but it will coſt me the blood of my children. If that can't be ſpared by any arrangement conſiſtent with the dignity of my Crown, I will do all that may depend upon me to ſpare blood ſo precious. Nothing is ſo dear in my eyes as the blood of my ſoldiers—except honour.'

"It appears that the remains of the Pruſſian ... are falling back upon Magdeburgh. Of ... [illegible] and numerous army, there are now no ... to be ſeen but ſuch parties as have been [c]ut off from the reſt."

(The Intermediate Bulletins being leſs intereſting than the following they are deferred till our next Courier)

PARIS,—29th October.

FOURTEENTH OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

DESSAU, 19th October.

Marechal Davouſt arrived at Wel[i]nberg on the 20th, and ſurpriſed the bridge on the Elbe at the moment the enemy were ſetting it on fire. Marechal L[a]nnes, had arrived at Deſſau, where the bridge had been burnt down, and ſet about repairing it inſtantly. The Marquis de Luccheſini preſented himſelf at our out poſts with a letter from the King of Pruſſia. The Emperor ſent the Grand Marechal of his Palace, Duroc, to confer with him. Magdebourg is blockaded—the General of diviſion Legrand, on his march to Magdebourg had made ſome priſoners. Marechal Soult is poſted round that city. The Grand Duke of Berg has ſent away his chief d'etat Major General Belliard, that general has ſeen Prince Hohenlohe. The language of the Pruſſian Officers is much changed, they now loudly call for a peace. What does your Emperor want of us, ſay they? does he mean to continue purſuing us with his ſword at our backs? we have not had a moments reſt ſince the battle. Theſe gentlemen no doubt were accuſtomed to the manœuvres of the ſeven years war, they demanded three days for the purpoſe of burying their dead. "Think of the living replied the Emperor, and leave to us the care of burying the dead; a ceſſation of hoſtilities is not neceſſary for that purpoſe."

The greateſt confuſion prevails in Berlin, every good citizen laments the wrong direction given to the politics of their country and reprobate with reaſon the firebrand excited by England and the fatal effects it has led to. Nothing is heard throughout the country but revilings againſt the Queen. It appears that the enemy are endeavouring to rally behind the Oder. The Sovereign of Saxony, has thanked the Emperor for the generoſity with which he has been treated, and has withdrawn himſelf from the influence of Pruſſia.

SIXTEENTH BULLETIN.

The Duke of Brunſwick ſent his Marechal of the Palace to the Emperor. That officer was charged with a letter in which the Duke recommends the care of his ſtates to the Emperor:

His Majeſty replied;—If I ſhould demoliſh the city of Brunſwick and not leave one ſtone upon another what would your Prince ſay? Does not the law of retaliation permit me to do with Brunſwick, that which they wiſhed to do to my capital.

To announce an intention of demoliſhing my towns, was perhaps fooliſh, but to diſhonor an army of brave men, in propoſing their retiring from Germany by forced marches at the ſingle citation of the Pruſſian army, poſterity will have difficulty to believe. The Duke of Brunſwick ſhould never have permitted ſuch an outrage: when one is become grey headed in the ſervice, they ought to reſpect and honor the military, which was not the caſe; beſides, it was not on the plains of Champagne, that General had acquired a right to ſpeak ſo diſreſpectfully of the French colours. A ſimilar citation can only diſhonor the military man who makes it. It is not with the King of Pruſſia that this diſhonor attaches. it is the Chief of his Military Council, it is to the general to whom under theſe difficult circumſtances he committed the care of affairs; in ſhort it is the Duke of Brunſwick whom both France and Pruſſia may accuſe as the cauſe of the war. The Frenzy, of which this [ol]d General has given ſuch a proof, authoriſed the young and turbulent to draw in the King in deſpite of his own proper ſentiments and conviction. At all times, Sir, you may tell the inhabitants of Brunſwick, they will find in the French a generous enemy, and that I deſire in this reſpect to ſoften the rigours of war, and that any evil that may happen by the paſſage of the troops will be contrary to my will. Tell the general Brunſwick that he ſhall be treated in every reſpect with that attention due to a Pruſſian officer, but that I cannot recognize a Sovereign, in a Pruſſian General. If it happens that the houſe of Brunſwick loſes the Sovereignty of its Anceſtors, it owes it to its being the author of two wars, in one of which he wiſhed to ſap the very foundation of my capital, and in the other an attempt to diſhonor 200,000 brave men, who might perhaps be vanquiſhed, but who never could be ſurpriſed in deviating from the path of honor and Glory. A great deal of blood has been ſhed in a few days, and great diſaſters weigh heavy on the Pruſſian Monarchy. Who deſerves the blame, but the man who could have prevented it by a ſingle word, if like Neſtor he had riſen in the midſt of the council, and ſaid "Inconſiderate young men be ſilent, woman return to your ſpindle and attend to your interior duties; and you Sire, liſten to the companion of the moſt illuſtrious of your predeceſſors, that as the Emperor Napoleon does not wiſh for war, do not place him between war and diſhonor, do not engage in a dangerous ſtruggle with an army, covered with fifteen years glorious labours, and to whom victory hath made every thing ſubmit."

Inſtead of holding this language conſonant with his prudence, his age and experience in his long carreer, he was the firſt to call, to arms. He even diſpiſed the ties of blood in arming the ſon againſt his father, and threatened to plant his colours on the Palace of Stugard, accompanying theſe proceedings with imprecations againſt France; avowing himſelf the author of that ridiculous manifeſto, which he had denied for fourteen years, although he could not deny that he had ſigned his name to it.

It was remarked that during this converſation, the Emperor with that heat which ſome times animates him, often repeated "To overthrow and deſtroy the habitations of peacable citizens, is a crime that may be repaired by time and money; but to diſhonor an army, in demanding them to fly from Germany before the Pruſſian Eagle, was a meanneſs that he alone who recommanded it, could be capable of committing.

ALTONA,—November 11.

His Serene Highneſs the Reigning Duke of Brunſwick Lunenbourg, died yeſterday, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

A part of the Swediſh troops who had embarked at Lubeck, having left a party behind, they were made priſoners by the French.

AMERICA.

New York, *Sept.* 25.

The Tuniſian Envoy, with his his ſuite, has at laſt failed for his own country, in the Two Brothers, chartered by Government to carry them home. It is ſaid this African miſſion has coſt the United States two hundred dollars per week, ever ſince its arrival.

By Norfolk Papers received yeſterday, we learn, that the French conſul at Norfolk has refuſed to acknowledge the crew of *L'Impetueux* as priſoners of war, or give a receipt for the ſame, as ſhe was captured within the juriſdiction of the United States.

NEW ORLEANS, August, 22.

"By a letter which arrived in town this day, we are informed, that 900 Spaniards have paſſed over the Sabine river, and ſtationed themſelves within twelve miles of Natchitochez. The American troops are now making preparations to meet them.

"Eight days ago a duel was fought near Fort Adams, by Nathaniel Evans, Eſq. and Captain Richmond, of the United States army, in which the latter fell. He was ſhot dead. Another duel has alſo been fought at Natchez—one of the parties wounded in the knee; and another at Point Coupee one of the parties is wounded in the cheſt, and will die."

BOSTON,—Oct. 13.

The *Foudroyant*, 84, flag-ſhip of Admiral Willaumez, has arrived at Havannah, with the loſs of her maſts, rudder, and bowſprit.

The French frigate *Valeureuſe*, which ent[ere]d the Delaware ſome time ſince in diſtreſs, [a]ſcended the river above Philadelphia. In paſſing the city ſhe fired a ſalute, which was returned by a company of artillery.

We are deſired to ſtate, that there is no double return for Weymouth; the Members are Sir James Pulteney, G. T. Steward, Rich. Steward, and Charles Adams, Eſq.

EVENING MAIL—November 2d,

By the Leeward Iſland Mail, which arrived yeſterday; we learn, that a very violent hurricane was experienced at Dominica, about the middle of Auguſt, attended by the heavieſt rains ever remembered. A number of houſes were ſwept away by the deluge; and upwards of one hundred and fifty of the inhabitants were drowned. A great number of veſſels of different deſcriptions were lying at Dominica at the time this calamity happened, all of which were driven out to ſea, and periſhed, except one American ſhip.

W. Fletcher, Eſq. is promoted to a ſeat on the Bench in the Iriſh Court of Common Pleas, in the room of Judge Johnſon.

Thurſday the 73d regiment, lately arrived from the Eaſt Indies, marched from Edinburgh Caſtle for Stirling.

Mr. Laſcelles has declined ſtanding the conteſt for Yorkſhire,—Mr. Wilberforce and Mr. Fawkes will of courſe be returned.

The Spaniſh frigate, the Pomona has been captured near the Iſland of Cuba by the Anſon and Arethuſa Frigate. The Pomona was ſupported by a number of gun boats, but was at laſt obliged to ſtrike, after a very ſmart action, Captain Briſbane the commander of the Arethuſa, was ſlightly wounded during the engagement.

The Pomona had on board a great deal of money, and Ingots, but ſaved them, by ſending them on ſhore previouſly to the engagement.

It is now been aſcertained that three French ſhips of the line have made their eſcape from Breſt, But it is to be hoped that the convoy under the Ardent, captain Donnelly, and Narciſſus, captain Malcolm, bound to South America may have eſcaped them.

London, 4th November.

Lord Morpeth who has been ſent to the court of Berlin, to enter into ſome arrangement with his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia has returned to England without fulfilling the object of his miſſion. His deſpatches have already informed government of the reverſes of the Pruſſian army. The firſt news of the unfortunate battle of the 14th reached London on the 24th, by the way of Holland.

The Carteret Packet from Malta and Gibraltar arrived at Falmouth on Friday, laſt. She ſailed from Malta on the 13th of September, General Stewart who had been ſucceeded by general Fox in the commond of the Engliſh troops in Sicily, arrived at Malta on the 10th of the ſame month. The Carteret left Gibraltar on the 30th, and in paſſing Cadiz they ſaw twelve Spaniſh men of war, four of them were under way, and the other preparing to weigh. An officer of Lord Collingwoods ſquadron informed the captain of the Carteret, that the Engliſh Admiral had poſitive information, that the Spaniards intended putting to Sea.

The Surat Caſtle, and Dorſetſhire from China, had ſafely arrived in the Downs.

Letters from America mention that the Spaniards had commenced hoſtilities againſt America, in the territory ſituated between the river Sabien and the Adigo Hindo, and that ſome ſoldiers of the 2d regiment of the united ſtates had been made priſoners.

Stettin had ſurrendered to the French; Stettin was a place of good defence and in high order, mounted 160 pieces of canon, conſiderable magazines and a garriſon of ſix thouſand men.

Yeſterday, Viſcount Valentia and his Secretary Mr. Peter Salt, arrived at his Lordſhip's reſidence from India, by the way of Suez, after five years travel in that country. His Lordſhip ſtopped for ſome months in the Red Sea, and its coaſts, and has executed ſome excellent charts of different parts. He had at his command, by order of the Government of India, a veſſel commanded by Captain Court. His Secretary Mr. Salt, accompanied by Major Arundel had made a journey into Abyſſinia, and proceeded as far as Gondar, which is the capital, but the ſtate of Viſcount Valentia's health would not permit him to accompany them.

The public no doubt will derive conſiderable advantages from the diſcoveries made during this long and painful voyage.

In the ſuite of his Lordſhip is a young Abyſſinian Prince, a relation of Negada Ra Mahomet, one of the firſt functionaries of the ſtate, and of whom Bruce the traveller ſo often makes mention, as being his particular friend. This young Prince appears to poſſeſs very good natural abilities, and ſeems particularly to deſire to be inſtructed in the manners and cuſtoms of Great Britain.

General Blucher with thirty three battalions and fifty ſquadrons, has been forced to capitulate after the battle of Lubeck, as priſoners of war.

PORTSMOUTH—Nov. 2d.

Arrived yeſterday the Belleiſle, of 74 guns, Capt. Hargood, from the Cheſapeak, which ſhe left on the 1ſt of October, in company with the ſquadron under the command of Sir J. B. Warren, conſiſting of the Foudroyant, Ramilies, Fame, Namur, Hero, Courageux, and Amazon, which went into Plymouth.

HIS MAJESTY's DECLARATION.

The Negociations in which his Majeſty has been engaged with France having terminated unſucceſsfully, his Majeſty thinks proper to make this public Declaration to his ſubjects and to Europe, of the circumſtances which have led to any iſſue which his Majeſty deeply regrets. He has no object nearer to his heart that the concluſion of a ſecure and permanent peace. He laments the continuance of a war affecting the happineſs of ſo many nations, and which, even amidſt all the ſucceſſes that attend his arms, is ſo burthenſome to his faithful and affectionate people. But he is confident that there can ariſe on this occaſion no other ſentiment, either in his own dominions, or in any part of Europe, than that of an increaſed conviction, that the reſtoration of a general tranquillity is retarded only by the injuſtice and ambition of the enemy.

The French Government, unſatisfied with its immenſe acquiſitions on the Continent, ſtill openly perſeveres in a ſyſtem deſtructive of the independence of every other Power. War is purſued, not for ſecurity, but for conqueſt; and negociations for peace appear to be entered into for no other object, than that of deluding the neighbouring powers into a ſtate of falſe ſecurity, while France is herſelf preparing, arranging, and executing her unremitted projects of encroachment and aggreſſion.

Her conduct in the recent diſcuſſions has afforded but too many proofs of this diſpoſition.

The Negociation originated in an offer made by the French Government of treating for peace on the baſis of actual poſſeſſion, which was ſtated to admit of mutual compenſation; and a diſtinct aſſurance was added, that his Majeſty's German Dominions, which had been attacked without even the pretext of any cauſe of hoſtility, ſhould be reſtored.

Such a propoſal appeared to his Majeſty to afford a juſt foundation for negociating: It was therefore accepted with this reſerve, that the Negociation ſhould be conducted by his Majeſty in concert with his Allies.

No ſooner had this baſis been mutually admitted, than it was departed from by the enemy, and that too in points of ſo great importance as to call for an immediate declaration on the part of his Majeſty, that unleſs the principle propoſed by France herſelf were adhered to, the communication which had been opened between the two Governments muſt at once be cloſed.

This produced new profeſſions of the diſpoſition of France to make conſiderable ſacrifices for the attainment of peace, if the diſcuſſions were ſuffered to proceed; at the ſame time that a difficulty, was ſtarted on account of the want of full powers in the perſon intruſted by his Majeſty with this communication. Steps were thereupon taken by his Majeſty for opening a regular negociation by Miniſters duly authorized, in order to aſcertain, in a manner the moſt ſatisfactory and authentic, whether peace could be obtained on terms honorable to the *King and his Allies*, and conſiſtent with the general ſecurity of Europe.

During theſe proceedings, a Miniſter ſent by the Emperor of Ruſſia to treat for the ſame important object, in concert with his Majeſty's Government, was induced, by the artifices of the enemy, to ſign a ſeparate treaty, on terms equally repugnant to the honor and intereſts of his Imperial Majeſty.

Unmoved by this unexpected event, the King continued to negociate preciſely on the ſame principles as before. He relied, with a confidence which experience has amply juſtified, on the good faith and ſteadineſs of an Ally, in concert with whom he had began to treat, and whoſe intereſt he had maintained throughout with the ſame firmneſs as his own.

The French Government, on the contrary, elated with this advantage, of which it boaſted as equal in importance to the moſt deciſive victory, departed in every conference more and more widely from its own offers and engagements. Not only did it take upon itſelf to change at its own will the baſis of the Negociation with Great Britain, but it violated, in points ſtill more important, every principle of good faith with Ruſſia.

The chief inducement offered to that power as the price of all the ſacrifices extorted from her Miniſter, had been the preſervation of Germany. Yet, before the deciſion of Ruſſia on this Treaty could be known, France had already annihilated the whole frame and conſtitution of the Germanic Empire; and reduced under her own yoke a large proportion of the ſtates and provinces of Germany; and, not content with this open contempt of obligation ſo recently contracted, had at the ſame time inſtigated the Porte to meaſures directly ſubverſive of her ſubſiſting engagements with Ruſſia.

While ſuch conduct was purſued towards his Majeſty, towards his Allies, and towards all independent Powers, there appeared ſo little hope of any favorable iſſue to the Negociation, that his Majeſty's Plenipotentiaries demanded their paſſports to return to England.

This demand was at firſt eluded by an unuſual and unexplained delay, and the French Government afterwards, by ſome material conceſſions, accompanied with intimations that others of ſtill greater conſequence, might be the reſult of further diſcuſſion, procured a renewal of the conferences, which were protracted from day to day till at length it was announced at Paris that the Emperor of Ruſſia had indignantly rejected, the unauthorized and ſeparate Treaty ſigned by his Miniſter.

In conſequence of this important event, the ſtrongeſt aſſurances were given to his Majeſty's Miniſter, that France was now prepared to make ſacrifices to a great extent, in order by ſecuring peace with Great Britain, to re-eſtabliſh the tranquillity of the world.

The object of theſe aſſurances appeared, however, to be, that of engaging his Majeſty in a ſeparate Negociation, to the excluſion of his Allies; a propoſal which his Majeſty had rejected in the outſet, and which he could ſtill leſs admit of, at a time when the conduct of Ruſſia had impoſed on him an increaſed obligation not to ſeparate his intereſts from thoſe of ſo faithful an Ally. To theſe inſidious overtures, his Majeſty ſteadily refuſed to liſten; but he took the moſt effectual method to avoid all appearance of delay, and to accelerate, if poſſible, the favorable iſſue of the Negociations. The confidential intercourſe which he had conſtantly maintained with Ruſſia, enabled his Majeſty to ſpecify the terms on which peace with that power might be obtained; and his Miniſter was accordingly inſtructed to ſtate to France, in addition to his own demands, thoſe of his Ally, to reduce them into diſtinct articles, and even to conclude on thoſe grounds a proviſional treaty, to take effect whenever Ruſſia ſhould ſignify her acceſſion.

This form of negociating was, after ſome objection, acceded to by France. Terms were now offered to his Majeſty more nearly approaching than before, to the original baſis of Negociation; but, they were ſtill far ſhort of what his Majeſty had uniformly inſiſted on, and was now more than ever intitled to expect; and the deciſive rejection of the juſt demands of Ruſſia, as well as of the conditions propoſed by his Majeſty left no other courſe but that of ordering his Miniſter to terminate the diſcuſſion and return to England.

The foregoing ſhort and ſimple expoſition of facts ſtand in need of no comment. The firſt overtures which led to negociation were made by the enemy, and they were accepted by his Majeſty in the ſincereſt ſpirit of peace. Every opening which ſeemed to afford the moſt diſtant proſpect of accommodation has been anxiouſly embraced, nor was the Negociation finally broken off while any hope of a favorable iſſue could be entertained. His Majeſty's demands were uniformly juſt and reaſonable; directed to no objects of perſonal aggrandizement, but to ſuch only as were indiſpenſably required by the honor of his Crown, his engagements to his Allies, and a due conſideration of the general intereſts of Europe.

It is with heartfelt concern that his Majeſty contemplates the continuance of thoſe evils always inſeparable from a ſtate of war; but it is with his enemies that this awful reſponſibility reſts; and for the iſſue of the conteſt his Majeſty truſts, with confidence to the juſtice of his cauſe; to the reſources and bravery of his people; to the fidelity of his Allies; and, above all, to the protection and ſupport of divine Providence.

In contributing to the great efforts which ſuch a conteſt muſt unavoidably require, his faithful and affectionate ſubjects will not forget that all their deareſt intereſts are at ſtake; that no ſacrifices they can be called upon to make, are to be compared with the certain diſgrace and ruin of yielding to the injurious pretenſions of the enemy; that with the inviolable maintenance of the good faith and public honor of their country, its proſperity, its ſtrength, and its independence, are eſſentially connected; and that, in aſſerting the rights, and upholding the dignity of the Britiſh Empire, they defend the moſt powerful bulwark of the liberties of mankind.

[*Downing-Street, 24th Oct.*]

ADMIRALTY OFFICE,—OCTOBER 21.

Copy of a letter from the Earl of St, Vincent, K. B. Admiral and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Fleet, &c. to W. Marſden, Eſq,

SIR, Hibernia, off Uſhant, October 14, 1806,

I tranſmit herewith a letter with its incloſures, which I have this day received by the Nile lugger, which conveys this to Plymouth, in purſuance of their Lordſhip's inſtructions of the 18th ultimo, I am, &c. ST. VINCENT.

My Lord Tonnant, off Cape Finiſterre, oct 6.

Herewith your Lordſhip will receive the copies of two letters from Captain Collier, of His Majeſty's ſhip the Minerva, which mark the continuation of that enterpriſing ſpirit which has diſtinguiſhed the Minerva's Officers and ſhip's company during the whole time ſhe has been under my orders.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ELIAB HARVEY.

The Earl of St. Vincent, &c. &c.

SIR Minerva, at Anchor off Ons, October 6.

Reconnoitring the inlet of Pontevadro, on the night of the 29th ult. in the cutter, I ſtood in for the Mole of Porto Novo, and cut out two chaſſe marees. On the 1ſt, the barge, under Lieutenant James, cut off from the Bay of Rocks, a Spaniſh lugger from Aviles. I have the honour to be, &c.

Rear Admiral Harvey, &c.

SIR Minerva, at Anchor off Ons Iſland, Oct. 3,

To prove, in ſome degree, the general correctneſs of the information which I communicated to you in my letter of yeſterday, I proceeded, laſt night, in the cutter, with Lieutenant Menzies, of the Marines, followed by the barge, in the charge of Lieutenant James, with Mr. Holt, Midſhipman, and a ſelect party of marines to reconnoitre the Bay of Rocks, in the hope of falling in with ſome of the ſix gun boats, near Carril. After a row of ſeven hours, we had the good luck to be hailed by one, (whom we diſcovered at anchor, within piſtol ſhot of the ſhore, attended by a ſmall gun-launch, with a braſs four pounder:) ſhe was immediately boarded on the quarter, and carried, as well as her attendant, without the loſs of a ſingle men. She proves the Spaniſh gun boat, No, 2 command[illegible] Lieutenant Don Jeſſe Lopoz. mounts a lo[illegible] pound gun in the bow, and two ſhort braſs [illegible] her complement, 30 men; having ſome ſo[illegible] of the regiment Leon on board.

In juſtice to Lieutenant James, I muſt obſerve my only motive for making one in this affair, proceeded from the knowledge I conceived myſelf poſſeſſed of reſpecting that Bay, but it afforded me an opportunity of witneſſing his zeal and activity; Lieutenant Menzies, Mr. Holt, the marines, and boats crews, I have ſo frequently ſpoken of, that nothing remains for me to add, but the conviction how highly they merit every former praiſe. I am, &c.

G. R. COLLIER.

To Rear Admiral E. Harvey, &c.

PROCLAMATION,

By General MIRANDA *at Coro.*

" Brave countrymen and friends, in conformity with our views, and at the reiterated calls made to us by that country to whom we have dedicated our lives, we have now landed into the Province of Carracas. Time and circumſtances have proved favourable for the execution of our deſigns. All the men who compoſe this army are your friends and countrymen, they are all determined to ſacrifice their lives, to maintain your liberty and independence under the auſpices of England, and the protection of its navy.

With ſuch reſources we can ſay, without heſitation, that the day will arrive when America, recovering its ſovereign independence, will ſee its children developing to the eyes of the univerſe the ſpirit and courage which animat[e] them. Government unfeeling and oppreſſive ha[s] tarniſhed and blackened our beſt qualities, by calumniating our ſpirit of obedience and character, and have laboured for three centuries to uphold this abominable ſyſtem of adminiſtration; but they have never been able to tear from our hearts, the virtues civil and moral, which our holy religion and a regular code of Laws has rendered habitual, and left to act according to its natural direction. The vile and odious agents of the court of Madrid once driven out, we ſhall recover our rights as citizens and our glory as Americans. The Indians will join us. Rewards, and promotion civil and military ſhall be granted to merit and virtue. Holland and Portugal, in former times ſhook of the oppreſſive yoke of Spain.

The Swiſs, and the Americans our neighbours, have equally eſtabliſhed their liberty and independence, with the loud applauſes of the univerſe. Theſe people then only conſiſted, ſeparately, in two or three millions of people. And ſhall we be leſs in a ſtate to ſhake of the yoke whoſe numbers amount to ſixteen millions? We who inhabit a country the richeſt, the moſt fertile, and moſt unexhauſtible of any in the known world?

To this proclamation was added a decree of Miranda, to the following effect:—

All officers exerciſing any place or charge in the name of the Court of Madrid, ſhall be ſuſpended from their functions. The Eccleſiaſtical and Judicial Courts ſhall proviſionally continue to exerciſe their functions. All citizens from the age of ſixteen to that of forty five years ſhall join the army. Theſe who make it a common cauſe with the Spaniards ſhall be puniſhed as traitors. Thoſe who are in the exerciſe of any employment, and that ſhall join the army, will receive honors in proportion to their zeal.

To obviate all inſult or aggreſſion on the part of the ſoldiers, the Magiſtrates ſhall hoiſt on the top of the Town Clock the National Standard, which ſhall be reſpected, as a ſign of Union.

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, *March* 11, 1807.

Ceylon—*Feb.* 18.

Head Quarters, Mount Lavinia 13th Feb. 1807.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Major General Maitland directs the following to be publiſhed for the information of the troops under his orders vizt.

Horſe Guards, 28th May 1806.

Liſt of Promotions and Appointments that have taken place in the Army ſerving in the I and of Ceylon, under the command of his Excellency The Right Hon'ble Major General Maitland ſince the 22d of April 1805.

19th Foot.

Lieutenant Edmund Lockyer to be captain by purchaſe vice Ottly promoted in the 65th foot 29th Auguſt 1805.

Enſign charles Douglas to be lieutenant without purchaſe 1ſt April 1804.

Enſign Richard Parſons to be ditto vice Mc Nab promoted 1ſt December 1804.

Enſign Arthur Saunders to be lieutenant by purchaſe vice Lockyer 5th Sept. 1805.

——Robertſon gent. to be Enſign without purchaſe vice Smith promoted in colonel Bailie's Regt. 10th April 1806.

William Cox gent, to be enſign by purchaſe vice Saunders 1ſt May 1806.

Charles Drieberg gent, to be enſign without purchaſe vice Ingham promoted in colonel Baillie's Regt. 15th May 1806.

51ſt Foot.

Lieutenant colonel Ralph Darling, from the 69th foot to be lieut. col. vice Nightingall who exchanges 8th May 1806.

Captain Robert Blackall to be Major without purchaſe vice Napper who retires 14th March 1805.

Lieutenant John J. Keyte, to be captain by purchaſe vice Gibbons who retires 24th June 1804.

Lieutenant Langford Redwood to be ditto by purchaſe vice Blackall 14th March 1805.

Captain Francis Shanley from the 3d Garriſon batt. to be captain without purchaſe vice Shairpe who exchanges 6th February 1806.

Enſign Thomas Hartley to be lieut. by purchaſe vice Robinſon who retires 25th April 1805.

Lieutenant John Bover from half pay of the 46th foot to be lieutenant without purchaſe vice Short promoted 9th May 1805.

Enſign William Blanchard to be lieut. by purchaſe vice O'farrel who retires 25th July 1805.

Giles Eyre Blake gent. to be enſign without purchaſe vice Roſs promoted, 21ſt January 1805.

Rich. Ponſonby gent. to be enſign by purchaſe vice Blanchard 31ſt Oct. 1805.

J. H. Drew gent. to be ditto by purchaſe vice Ponſonby who retires 3d April 1806.

Enſign Giles Dilton Barker from the 10th foot to be enſign without purchaſe vice Be ſon whoſe appointment has not taken place 22d May 1806.

Serjeant Major——Jennings from the coldſtream guards to be adjutant (with rank of enſign) vice Robinſon 9th May 1805.

66th Foot.

Major Thomas Blakeney to be lieut. colonel by purchaſe vice Peter, who retires 27th March 1806.

Captain Charles Nicol to be Major by purchaſe vice Blakeney 3d April 1806.

Lieutenant M. R. O ſlow from the coldſtream regt. of foot guards, to be captain vice Raikes who exchanges 13th June 1805.

Lieutenant Edward C rb o to be captain by purchaſe vice Gethin who retires 25th July 1805.

Captain Robert Jenkins from half pay of the 4th Dragoon guards to be captain vice Onſlow who exchanges 1ſt Auguſt 1805.

Captain John Engliſh, from the 40th foot to be ditto vice Hanſlip who exchanges 8th Aug. 1805.

Lieutenant Archibald Macneil, from the 75th foot to be ditto vice Guthrie promoted in the 10th Garriſon batt. 13th Auguſt 1805.

Lieut. James Innes to be ditto vice Edwards ſuperceded 14th Auguſt 1805.

Lieutenant George Urquhart, to be ditto vice Mc Pherſon deceaſed, 15th Auguſt 1805.

Lieutenant George Stubbs from the 61ſt foot, to be captain vice Campbell promoted, in the 62d Regt. 3d Oct. 1805.

Lieut. William Beard from the 35th foot to be ditto vice Stubbs removed to 61ſt foot 14th Nov. 1805.

Lieutenant John Pringle, from the 2d Dragoon guards to be ditto by purchaſe vice Corles who retires 2d Jan. 1806.

Captain Thomas Freer, from the 12th Light Dragoon, to be ditto vice Pringle, who exchanges 30th January 1806.

Lieutenant Richard Kelly, from the 67th foot to be ditto vice Urquhart deceaſed, 6th March 1806.

Lieutenant Henry Pearſe Blakeney, to be ditto by purchaſe vice Nicoll promoted, 25th April 1806.

To be Lieutenant by Purchaſe.

Enſign James Roberts, vice Carbyon 17th October 1805.

To be Lieutenants without Purchaſe.

Enſign William Barſtow from the 81ſt foot vice Innes, 24th February 1806.

Enſign Samuel Torton, from 88th foot vice Urquhart 25th February 1806.

Enſign Francis Powell, from the 40th foot, vice Palman, who retires 26th February 1806.

Enſign Neil Mackay, from the 36th foot vice Douglas promoted to the command of a company, of barrack artificers, 27th February 1806.

Enſign Henry Thompſon, from the 90th foot vice Moorehead appointed to the 8th royal veteran battalion 28th February 1806.

Enſign John Crotty, from the 96th foot, vice Creasdaill promoted in the 98th foot. 1ſt March 1806.

Enſign William Brodie, from the 3d Garriſon battalion, vice Powell removed to 45 Regt. 27th March 1806.

Lieutenant John Elſey, from the 3d Garriſon battalion vice Shepheard, who exchanges 10th April 1806.

Enſign Thomas Pardy, from the 47th foot vice Farrer appointed to the 3d Garriſon battalion 8th May 1806.

To be Enſigns without purchaſe,

Frederick Vandeleur Gent, vice Gray promoted in Major Gen. Champagne's Regiment, 23d May 1805.

Arthur Saunders Taylor Gent. vice Burton promoted in 31ſt foot 7th November 1805.

To be Enſign by Purchaſe.

Noah Gutteer Gent, vice Moon who retires 26th December 1805.

To be Enſigns without purchaſe.

Henry Charles Frotte vice Blake appointed to the 16th light dragoons 16th January 1806.

John Kenn Gent, vice Ormſby who reſigns 29th January 1806.

Armſtrong gent. vice Manley who reſigns 30th January 1806.

Mark D'Arcey Gent, vice Lewis appointed to the 1ſt Weſt India Regt. 6th Feb. 1806.

Lewis Shewbridge Gent, vice Vandeleur promoted in 87th foot, 8th May 1806.

John Manley Eſq. to be Paymaſter of the 2d battalion 22d Auguſt 1805.

Surgeon Robert Coombs from half pay of the late 2d garriſon battalion, to be ſurgeon vice Spencer removed to the 4th foot 23d May 1805.

Major General Champagne's Regiment.

Captain Chriſtopher Bird, from the 3d garriſon battalion to be Major without purchaſe vice Shaw appointed to 27th foot 12th Sept. 1805.

To be Captains.

Captain Edward Crofton, from the 73d foot, vice Morris who exchanges 24th Auguſt 1804.

Lieutenant Alexander Mc'Pherſon from the 47th foot 26th March 1806.

Lieut. John Clarke Doewra from the 28th Foot 27th Dec. 1806.

Lieut. Charles Downes from the 10th foot, vice Maclean deceaſed 25th April 1806.

To be 1ſt Lieutenants.

Lieutenant William Virgo 25th May 1803.

Enſign Noah Perks, from the 38th foot 6th June 1805.

Enſign John Raban, from the 24th fo , v Burke appointed to the 10th foot 26th Se . 1805.

Enſign——Jenkins, from 96th Regiment 20th March 1806.

To be 2d Lieutenants.

William Webſter gent, 14th Auguſt 1805.
J.—Wilkins Gent, 16th Auguſt 1805.
Theodore Cook Gent. 27th March 1806.
John Weſt Wilkins Gent, 25th April 1806.
Samuel Moffat Gent, 26th April 1806.
Thomas Moffett Gent, 27th April 1806.

Major General Ramſay's Regt. to be Captains.

Lieutenant Richard Young, from the 19th foot vice Amor, deceaſed 1ſt April 1804.

Lieut. Robert D. Patterſon, from the 23d foot 27th March 1806.

Lieutenant J. M. Tracer, from the 91ſt foot, 3d April 1806.

Lieutenant Peter Latour, from the 11th Light Dragoons by purchaſe, vice Mc'Mahon who retires 8th May 1806.

To be 1ſt Lieutenants.

James Fullerton Gent, 2d October 1800.
Auguſtus Seguins Gent, 3d October 1800.
P. Lerride Gent, 5th October 1800.

Lieutenant William H. Cleather, from the 7th foot, 21ſt March 1805.

To be 2d Lieutenants.

William Little Gent, 25th March 1806.
John Nicholſon Gent, 26th March 1806.
Samuel Whalley Gent, 27th March 1806.
William Spooner Gent, 2d April 1806.
William Nixon Gent, 3d April 1806.
Ronald McDonald Gent, 25th April 1806.
George Dick Gent, 15th May 1806.

Colonel Baillie's Regiment, to be Captains.

Lieutenant Arthur John Johnſtone, from the 19th foot, 17th Auguſt 1804.

Lieutenant James F. Robertſon from ditto 18th Auguſt 1804.

Lieut. George Nixon from ditto 19th Auguſt 1804.

Lieutenant William Thwaites, from the 51ſt foot 20th Auguſt 1804.

Lieutenant Daniel O'Donahur, from the 88th foot 15th May 1806.

To be 1ſt Lieutenants.

Enſign Edward Smith, from the 19th foot, 1ſt June 1805.

Enſign George Inham, from do. 6th June, 1805.

Enſign James Taree from the 60th foot, 6th March 1806.

Enſign Charles von Conrady, from the 60th foot 20th March 1806.

To be 2d Lieutenants.

William Black Gent, 12th Auguſt 1805.
J. Hollowel Gent, 13th Auguſt 1805.
M. Wake Gent, 14th Auguſt 1805.
J. White Gent, 25th March 1806.
Charles Hay Gent, 25th March 1806.
Lionel Hobart Hughes Gent, 26th March 1806.
Philip Coſby Lamphier Gent, 27th Mar. 1806.
James Bell Gent, 28th March 1806.
Criſbie Chriſtian Gent, 2d April 1806.
Rochfort Bloomfield Gent, 3d April 1806.
——Kitſon Gent, 25th April, 1806.

To be Adjutant.

J. Collier Gent, with rank of 2d Lieutenant, 15th Auguſt 1804.

To be Quarter Maſter.

Thomas Taylor Gent, 15th November 1804.

To be Surgeon.

Aſſiſtant Surgeon D. Moffatt, from the 51ſt foot 1ſt June 1805.

BREVET.

Lieutenant Colonel John Hatton, of the 66th foot to be colonel in the Army 30th Oct. 1805.

N. B. Captain Alexander B. Vilant of the 19th foot, removed to the Royal Staff corps, 7th November 1805.

Lieut. W. R. Beverley of the 66th Regiment appointed Paymaſter to the 2d Battalion, 67th Regiment 11th April 1805.

Liſt of Officers removed from the 2d to the 1ſt battalion of the 66th foot in conſequence of vacancies occaſioned in the latter as ſpecified in the accompanying liſt of Promotions dated the 28th May 1806.

Major.—T. P. Murray.

Captains.—Daniel Dodgin,—Hon'ble C. Maude,—John Jones,—W. L. Forteſcue,—Thomas Hole.

Lieutenants.—Edward Lipscombe,—Charles White,—W. Lyddon,—John Jorden,—J. H. Ellis.

Ensigns.—Charles Stevenson,—J. T. Sullivan,—N. J. Smith,—Vaun Brice.

Ajutant.—Ensign Duncan.

(Signed) J. W. GORDON.

A true Copy

H. Q. BROWNRIGG,

Dep. Adj. Gen.

It appearing to the Major General in consequence of the above list of promotions and appointments in the Army serving on Ceylon that His Majesty's Pleasure must have been taken in regard to the different nominations for the time being stated in General Orders in this Island under date 17th August and 20th August 1805; and it further appearing from the above list of Appointments and Promotions that His Majesty has not been graciously pleased to confirm the following nominations therein stated; Major General Maitland directs that they be considered as cancelled, and the persons nominated, are to be struck off the strength of the respective corps from the day of the receipt of this order Vizt.

1st Ceylon Regiment.—R. Nugent.—T. Ricketts.

2d Ceylon Regiment.—J. Foulstone,—G. Robinson.

3d Ceylon Regiment.—R. Clifford.

H. Q. BROWNRIGG.

Dep. Adj. Gen.

BOMBAY COURIER,—FEB. 28.

On Friday last, Nathan Crow Esq. chief of Surat embarked for that place, from the Dock-head.

This settlement has to regret the departure of a very considerable portion of its society by a recent opportunity.

Lieutenant General Nichols embarked on board the Ganges. The troops in the garrison were assembled on parade on this occasion, and the embarkation of the commander in chief was attended by a numerous train of officers and friends.

The following is a list of the other passengers proceeding to Europe.

By the Ganges Captain Thomas Harrington.—Major and Mrs. Green and five children,—Major and Mrs. Griffith,—Miss Wren,—Mr. Henshaw,—Mr. Law,—Reverend Mr. Hill,—Capt. Aitcheson,—Capt. Lyall,—Colonel Malcolm Grant,—Lieut. Howard,—Lieut. Goodger,—Ensign Cocksedge.

By the Huddart, Captain Thomas Gabriel Bayliff,—Colonel Anderson,—Major Douglas,—Major Cuyler,—Dr. Dean,—Capt. Travers,—Captain Singer,—Captain Leighton,—Lieutenant Lodwick,—Major M'Gregor,—Capt. Rudde,—Mr. Grieve, Surgeon,—Col. Doolan,—Colonel Colman,—Lieut. Lorimer,—Mrs. Rudd and three children,—Master Cumberlege—Master Armstrong,—Misses Charlotte and Catharine Douglas,—Master Mallet.

From the Bombay Papers we learn that Bonaparte had about 300,000 men in the field, and which he appears to have divided into 8 or 9 different bodies or armies, some of 30,000 men and some exceeding that number: all of which acted in combination.

The further simplication of these ideas suggests to us a sketch of those tactics which he has adopted for carrying on this war; and from this preparation we judge it strikes him as the most important of any in which he has hitherto entered.

As in armies of no extraordinary numbers, the brigades consist of a few regiments; in this instance Bonaparte has made his Brigades consist of entire armies, or massive bodies of 30 regiments and upwards; and by the celerity and combination of their advance, he has contrived to sweep the opposing force before him.

In the campaigns in Italy and Germany, from 60 to 150,000 men composed the armies; the exigency of the war seemed to Bonaparte, not to require more. But having now to contend with the monarchies of the North, the elements of whose power is an extensive military organization of the population, and being also more distant from France, he has found it expedient to double and quintuple his force; and consequently to double and quintuple his brigades or divisions; or in short to enlarge the *scale of motion*, in unison with the *scale of number*; thereby avoiding the inevitable disorder of comprising increased numbers in a narrow scale of operations. To conceive this strongly, let us imagine the extent of country 30,000 men can defend, and let us multiply this extent, eight or nine fold, allowing *adequately* for proximity of situation and the support thence mutually given, and for combined movements.]

Had the Prussian army been brigaded into four or five great bodies of 30,000 men each, supporting each other and acting on a preconcerted plan of defence, with combined operations, we can conceive that four or five such bodies might have resisted the eight or nine armies of the French with success, till reinforced.

What is passed is beyond recovery; but as experience teaches wisdom, We and our Allies may learn to adopt a suitable plan of tactics to oppose that of the enemy. The very elements or causes of the new order of polities and commerce will aid us; we only require an improvement in our military operations or an organization of our land force on principles as efficient as our naval tactics. Then shall the French succumb.

We and our Allies act with disjointed skill. In our political and commercial relations and in our naval warfare, we are intelligent and successful; but in our extensive continental military operations we are negligent and not so intelligent as we both can and ought to be.

The enemy act also with disjointed skill, while they contemplate the improvement of an immense military force, they are heedless of good government and commerce, and on the contrary embrace with preference, the principles of illegitimate policy, of despotism, of bankruptcy and anarchy.

The French Bulletins promise to the soldiers a short period of repose, after they shall have cleared the country between the Elbe and the Oder of Prussian troops. We trust however that Napoleon will not be able to keep his promise to them, and that the approach of the Russians who have been joined with the remains of the Prussian forces which according to our last accounts amounted to 80,000 men, will keep them the more on the alert than they wish. and perhaps more than they are able to bear after the severe fatigues and heavy losses they have endured. The two Imperial armies appeared to be approaching each other; a letter from Francfort on the Oder states that after the surrender of Custrin, the left wing of Marshal Davoust passed the Oder and directed its steps towards Konigsberg, and on the route to that place occupied Landsberg, Friedburg, Driesen &c. whilst detachments which Davoust had pushed on entered Posnania a town in Prussian Poland on the 5th Nov. Marshall Davoust himself marched direct for Warsaw. It is said that Marshall Lannes had crossed the Vistula. At this time the Russians had not passed the frontiers; but were assembling between Wilna and Grodno. We understand however that accounts of a date subsequent to the Franckfort Journals mention their arrival at Pultowsk.

The King of Prussia is at Graudenz, on which point his forces were collecting.

Prince Jerome with the Bavarians and Wirtemburghers forming a division of the army was proceeding to Silesia.

The King of Holland with the army of the North was about to occupy Hanover, Osnabruck and the Duchies of Bremen and Verden.

General Clarke is nominated Governor General of Berlin and Prussia and has already issued an edict respecting the internal organization of the country.

The constituted authorities of that capital, the ministers of state and their subordinates, the tribunals of the Chambers &c. took the following oath from the hands of General Clarke Governor General:—I swear legally to execute the authority confided to me by his Majesty the Emperor of the French & King of Italy; and only to use the means of supporting order, and public tranquillity, and to support to the utmost of my power the execution of the measures and dispositions ordered for the service of the French armies, and to hold no intercourse with their enemies!!!

According to a Proclamation of General Clarke's, the Prussian territories conquered by the French, will be divided into 4 departments—namely of Berlin, of Custrin, of Stettin, and of Magdebourg.

LONDON,—November, 6.

Marquis Douglas is summoned by writ to the house of Peers, by the title of Baron Dutton of Chester. The Earl of Cassilis, by the title of Baron of Ailsa, in the country of Ailsa, and the Earl of Breadalbane by the title of Baron Breadalbane of Teymouth Castle, in the county of Perth, are created Barons of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Bragge Bathurst is appointed to the Mint—Mr. Tierney has lost his Election for the Borough.

DEATH.

On the 8th Ultimo at Nundeal on his way from Hydrabad to the Coast for the recovery of his Health, Lieut. Charles Hawes 2d. Battalion 10th. Native Infantry, Sincerely regretted by his Numerous Friends and acquaintances.

Printed By John Young.